

OFFICIAL NEWS  
OF THE WAR  
FROM CAPITALS

In the Somme theater, important gains have been made by the Allies during the past 48 hours. North of le Sars the British, steadily working up the Albert-Bapaume road, have advanced over a front of a thousand yards, and captured the hills in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt. Simultaneously, the French between Lesboeufs and Sailly Saillies, have pushed forward their lines several hundred yards in the direction of le Transloy, on the Bapaume-Péronne road. They have also captured trenches east of Sailly Saillies and made successful attacks on the strongly organized German positions in the St. Pierre-Vaast wood, due east of Comblès.

Thus the immediate Allied objective on the north of the great Somme salient, namely, the occupation of the high ground dominating the valley of the Ancre is nearing accomplishment. The capture of the hills in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt has given the British possession of all the high ridges from north of Thiepval to a point east of le Sars. An advance by the French beyond le Transloy will complete the movement, and thus secure from the Germans a series of the most important points of observation in this region.

In the Verdun theater, the French have captured the village of Damloup, on the ridge overlooking the Bezonvaux-Chatillon road, about a mile to the east of the recently captured Fort Vaux.

The Italians still continue to make advances over difficult ground on the Carso. They have extended their occupation south of the Oppacchiasella-Kostanjevica road; captured a strong position in the Travignolo-Avizio Valley, and successfully maintained themselves in positions previously taken.

In the Rumanian theater, the position still remains practically unchanged. There is no news of any movement in the Dobruja, beyond the "slight engagements" reported from Bucharest, and both sides again claim minor successes on the Transylvanian frontier.

London reports the defeat of a strong German force by Brigadier-General Northey's troops in German East Africa, west of the Ruhudju River, about 60 miles northeast of the northern end of Lake Nyasa.

CONSPIRACY IS  
CHARGED AMONG  
THE COAL MEN

Government Has Evidence, It Is Said, That Railroads and Operators Have United

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Attorney-General Gregory authorized the statement Sunday night that his department is investigating the recent abnormal and suspicious increases in the prices of various domestic necessities, especially coal, and that wherever the increase is found to be due to a conspiracy or other unlawful action the department will invoke against the offenders the severest penalties that the law prescribes.

In administration circles it is said evidence has come to hand that the coal-carrying railroads and coal operators have conspired to force up the price of coal arbitrarily. The railroads, however, say they cannot handle the coal output of the mines because of the car shortage. Coal cars, it is pointed out in answer to this assertion, are specially built to carry coal and cannot very well be employed for any other purpose.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is convinced of the seriousness of the car shortage, especially as affecting the coal supply, and has undertaken a general investigation on its own motion, that is, it will not limit (Continued on page seven, column six)

GREEK VILLAGE  
IS OCCUPIED BY  
ENTENTE FORCES

Allies Enter Katerini to Prevent Clash Between Royalist and National Troops—King Confers With Ministers

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
ATHENS, Greece (Monday)—At the Cabinet Council on Saturday morning it was decided to refuse compliance with Admiral du Fourmet's note demanding the use of the Greek light flotilla, manned by French sailors, with which to protect Greek shipping against hostile submarines. The note offered to indemnify the Government for any loss. The reason for refusal is understood to have been that compliance would mean a departure from neutrality.

Regarding the position at Katerini, the Entente forces, it is stated, have occupied the village to prevent a conflict between Royalist and National troops and a neutral zone may be marked out.

Further revelations of past history are being made, the latest emanating from Admiral Coudourotis who, in an interview, recalled how he had warned King Constantine a fortnight before leaving Athens that the Crown policy would lead to irreparable disaster if continued.

The King replied that his policy was the best. Regarding Ft. Rupel, Admiral Coudourotis, who was Marine Minister in the Skoulioudis Government, said several of his colleagues like himself only knew of the agreement to surrender Ft. Rupel eight days after the surrender had occurred. "I jumped up from the Cabinet council table," Admiral Coudourotis said, "when I heard of the agreement and shouted at the top of my voice, 'nobody has a right to dispose of territory which Greece won by the sacrifice of her sons as though it were private property.'"

Alarmed at the scene, M. Skoulioudis produced the agreement with Germany under which Fort Rupel was to be returned later to Greece, this document being dated just three days before the fort was surrendered.

Admiral Coudourotis characterized the explanation of M. Skoulioudis to the Entente and his statements to the Chamber as deliberate misrepresentation. He also declared that had M. Venizelos not undertaken the national movement he would have done so himself and expressed the view (Continued on page five, column six)

CAMPAIGN'S END  
BRINGS ISSUES  
UP TO VOTERS

Besides Presidential Choice, Citizens Will Elect 33 United States Senators, 432 Representatives and 36 Governors

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The presidential campaign is over, the candidates have spoken the last word and, tomorrow, the voters of the country will cast their ballots to decide the complexion of the electoral college, which, in turn, will ballot formally for the country's choice for President and Vice-President, for the four years beginning March 4 next.

President Wilson made his last appeal for the suffrage of the voters at Shadow Lawn on Saturday and will now stay at his summer home until the returns are received which will mean his reelection to the highest office in the land or retirement to private life.

Charles E. Hughes, the Republican nominee, made a whirlwind tour of the city on Saturday and wound up his campaign with a mass meeting at Madison Square Garden in the evening. He will remain in this city and receive the returns at his hotel.

The campaign now closing has been the most strenuous for a Republican candidate for the presidency for many years, as, with a Democratic President in office, the Republicans have, in a way, been on the defensive. Mr. Hughes, since Aug. 5, has traveled approximately 28,000 miles, through 33 states. He has made upward of 500 speeches.

President Wilson, on the other hand, has made but few speaking trips, and then only to the larger cities, where, on several occasions, he has been the guest of the citizens as their President and has made only nonpartisan speeches. At Shadow Lawn he has done most of his political speaking and has laid before his hearers his reasons for again asking for the office of President of the Nation.

J. Frank Hanly, the Prohibitionist candidate, assisted by Ira B. Landrith, the vice-presidential nominee, had (Continued on page seven, column two)

ADJOURNMENT OF  
REICHSTAG UNTIL  
FEBRUARY, 1917

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—The Reichstag was adjourned unexpectedly on Saturday until Feb. 14, 1917, despite Socialist and National Liberal protests. There were prolonged conferences between party leaders, and the Government on Friday evening regarding the possibility of prolonging the session another week and the Chancellor had promised to speak on Wednesday, provided his speech was not discussed.

The Center and Progressives would not agree to this, however, and the Government decided to avoid a debate considered highly undesirable. Dr. Heffrich promised that the House should be summoned before February if exceptional circumstances required.

The Government representative stated its attitude was not yet decided but Harry Scheidemann warned it not to delay a minute longer in accepting the bill in view of the heavy responsibility of those concerned, whereupon the Government yielded and the bill was adopted, amid loud cheers.

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HINDOO IMMIGRATION  
REVIEW BY COURT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today agreed to review the first Hindu immigration case placed before it—that of Henry F. Marshall in behalf of 35 Hindoos ordered deported, against Samuel Backus, immigration commissioner at San Francisco. The decision means that the entire Hindu immigration matter will be reviewed by the court.

PARTICULARS OF  
RECENT COLLISION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—The King and Queen have telegraphed to the chairman of London and North-western Railway expressing deep sympathy with the relatives of those lost through the sinking of the mail steamer Connemara and the steamer Retriever after collision. The only survivor reported is a seaman from the Retriever, a small tramp steamer from Newry.

It appears the shifting of the Retriever's cargo had made her somewhat unmanageable and the vessels were blown against one another by the force of a gale, the Connemara sinking immediately.

The Connemara carried 51 passengers and a crew of 31 while the Retriever had a crew of nine.

OCCUPIED AREAS  
TO FORM NEW  
POLISH KINGDOM

Proclamation Issued in Warsaw and Lublin Announces Agreement—Regulation of Frontier Remains Reserved

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—General von Beseler, Governor of Warsaw, yesterday read a proclamation announcing that the Emperor of Germany and Austria have agreed to form the occupied Polish districts into an independent kingdom with a hereditary monarchy and constitution, the more precise regulation of its frontiers remaining reserved.

The proclamation adds that the organization, training and command of the Polish army will be regulated by mutual agreement and the allied sovereigns hope that the national development of the kingdom of Poland will now be fulfilled with the necessary regard to the general political conditions of Europe and the welfare and security of their own countries and peoples.

A similar proclamation was also published by the Austro-Hungarian Governor-General of Lublin.

The text of the proclamation is as follows: "His Majesty, the German Emperor, and His Majesty, the Emperor of Austria, and Apostolic King of Hungary, inspired by firm confidence in a final victory of their arms, and prompted by a desire to lead the districts conquered by their armies under heavy sacrifices from Russian domination toward a happy future, have agreed to form of these districts a national state with a hereditary monarchy and a constitutional government. The exact frontiers of the kingdom of Poland shall be outlined later.

"The new kingdom will receive the guarantees needed for the free development of its own forces through its intimate relations with both powers. The glorious traditions of the ancient Polish armies and the memory of the brave comradeship in the great war of our days shall revive in a national army. The organization, instruction and command of this army shall be arranged by common agreement.

"The allied monarchs express the confident hope that Polish wishes for the evolution of a Polish state and for the national development of a Polish kingdom shall now be fulfilled, taking due consideration of the general political conditions prevailing in Europe and of the welfare and the safety of their own countries and nations.

"The great realm which the western neighbors of the kingdom of Poland shall have on their eastern frontier shall be a free and happy state enjoying its own national life, and they shall welcome with joy the birth and prosperous development of this state."

Scenes in Warsaw  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—A Warsaw telegram says the rector of the University, Dr. Brudzinski, made a speech of thanks for the proclamation read by von Beseler, who replied, amid enthusiastic scenes, which were repeated before the palace and in the streets.

Austria and Proclamation  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The Politische Korrespondenz says that Baron Burian received a Warsaw deputation of Polish notables on Oct. 30 and said in reply to a statement of Polish wishes that the national existence of the future Kingdom of Poland would, of course, only begin after the conclusion of peace and in close connection both politically and militarily with the central powers.

Washington Has No Word  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received no official information concerning the declaration of a kingdom in Poland. It is said, however, that even if it should prove true that a kingdom has been declared by one of the belligerent powers, no step towards recognition of it would be taken during the continuance of the war, because Poland is conquered territory.

STEAMER LANAO  
IS SUNK BY  
UNDERSEA BOAT

Vessel Formerly Owned in Brazil Transferred Prior to the War—Thirty Men Landed From the Steamer

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Lloyd's reports that the American steamer Lanoa, 692 tons, has been sunk by a submarine.

The Christian Science Monitor is informed that Lloyd's statement that the Lanoa is an American steamer is correct.

The vessel was formerly owned in Brazil but was transferred to American ownership prior to the war.

Thirty men have been landed from the Lanoa.

No Word of Lanoa Sinking  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No word has been received in official circles regarding the alleged sinking of the American steamer Lanoa by a submarine on Oct. 28, as reported by Lloyd's. Thirty members of the crew were landed at Barry, Wales, it is reported, by the Norwegian steamer Tromp.

Status of Lanoa Sought

The steamer Lanoa was sold to Norwegian shipping interests about three months ago, according to a report from the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

BRITISH PRACTICE  
IN THE PRIZE COURT

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England—The judicial committee of the Privy Council refused appeal from the orders of the President of the Prize Court, on Nov. 2, refusing adjournment and giving leave to requisition copper on board the Canton.

In course of the case the Attorney-General said: "Statements are frequently made in the neutral press, with prejudicial consequences to our diplomacy, that the Crown, in these cases, is continually guilty of unwarrantable delay in bringing proceedings to a trial. Such statements, if uncontradicted, are mischievous.

"My learned friend has indicated that the Crown here has been guilty of very great delay. There is no warrant for such a statement, and it should be corrected in the neutral press by an observation I have now to make. It is the practice in these cases to be very lenient to claimants in courts, and, as I have reason to be aware, the practice is welcomed by them of not asking them to make formal affidavits of discovery, and of pointing out to them there are certain gaps easily filled up by them in documents in cases of good faith."

OHIO INVESTIGATES  
COAL SITUATION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
COLUMBUS, O.—The coal shortage in Ohio has assumed such proportions that Governor Willis has ordered the Public Utilities Commission to make a thorough investigation of the problem, and, inquiring into the shortage of cars, especially as it has affected the increased price of coal. In furtherance of this investigation the Utilities Commission sent telegrams to the officials of all railroads in the State asking for information regarding the status of car distribution.

In Cincinnati the situation is relieved by the great supplies of coal that reach southern Ohio via the Ohio River from the Pittsburgh districts. In Cincinnati coal is sold at \$4.50 to \$5, while in cities lacking river facilities the price is as high as \$7.

HIGH COMMISSIONER  
FOR EGYPT APPOINTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—Gen. Sir Francis Wingate, G. C. B., Sirdar of the Egyptian army and Governor-General of the Sudan, has been appointed High Commissioner of Egypt, succeeding Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Henry McMahon. The appointment takes effect from Jan. 1.

OREGON LAND CASE  
ORDERED REVIEWED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Supreme Court today agreed to review the Oregon-California land case, involving millions of dollars worth of land granted by the Government to railroads in the two states.

## AUTONOMY FOR GALICIA

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The official Wiener Zeitung publishes an autograph letter from Emperor Franz Josef to the Austrian Premier announcing his decision to grant autonomy to Galicia simultaneously with the establishment of the independent Kingdom of Poland.

MEXICO TELLS  
BRITAIN TO KEEP  
U BOATS IN PORT

Carranza Foreign Minister Aguilera Makes Reply to Allies' Submarine Demands

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Mexican Foreign Minister Aguilera today replied to Great Britain's note demanding that Mexican neutrality be rigorously enforced as regards the German submarine believed to be operating in territorial waters of the Southern Republic.

The British note, sent through Secretary of State Lansing, and warning against aid for assistance being afforded the Teuton submarine, created strong feeling, which expressed itself in Mr. Aguilera's reply.

The Carranza foreign minister first pointed out that he failed to see why the British note should have been sent through the State Department of the United States instead of direct to the Mexican Foreign Office. He declared that Mexican neutrality would be enforced, but pointed out that Mexico could no more be held responsible for German submarine operations off her coasts than could the United States be held responsible for the recent activities of the U-53 off Nantucket, after that undersea fighter had entered an American port.

The reply intimates, it is said, that the best way to assure continued friendly relations between the two (Continued on page seven, column five)

STOCKHOLDERS  
OF ELEVATED  
HOLD MEETING

Effort on the Part of a Small Minority to Oust Gen. William A. Bancroft From Head of the Directorate Fails

After reelecting all other officers of the company an effort to oust Gen. William A. Bancroft from the chairmanship of the board of directors of the Boston Elevated Railway Company was made by minority stockholders at the twenty-third annual meeting of the shareholders held today at Gilman hall, Tremont Temple, but the former president of the system received 135,955 out of 136,000 votes cast for members of the directorate.

Matthew C. Brush, the new president of the road, presided at the meeting and was added to the directorate. Several of the minority shareholders made motions pertaining to General Bancroft. One motion was to oust him from the directorate, another was to cut off his salary altogether and thus save the system \$25,000 a year.

The chief objectors to the continuance of Mr. Bancroft's services with the road were Hagop Bogigian and Alden Cobe, the latter being attorney for his sister. Mr. Bogigian objected to what he characterized as the closed corporation methods under which he said the directorate has been managed, and made a plea for a more open policy under the new presidency.

When informed by the chair that Mr. Bancroft now draws \$25,000 a year salary from the Elevated, the speaker declared the road was overloaded with high-salaried officials. He was willing to pay President Brush the \$25,000 salary he now draws but thought that no such salary should be paid to Mr. Bancroft. He said there is a persistent report on the street that the former president is being retained to do lobby work for the road on Beacon Hill. Further objection was made by Mr. Bogigian regarding what he called too high lawyers' fees being paid annually by the road.

The remarks by Mr. Bogigian came when H. L. Wilson, treasurer, moved that the directors be elected, following the reading of the reports. What Mr. Bogigian said was supported by Mr. Cobe who declared that the road is wasting money in high salaries. He also entered a plea for monetary meetings of the stockholders at which time they could confer more intimately with the officers of the road regarding its management.

Charles J. Ufford of Dorchester took the floor and moved that in order for a director to hold his office he must be present at the stockholders' meeting at which he is elected so that he can personally accept the office. This motion apparently was made in view of the fact that but two members of the directorate were in attendance today, President Brush and John J. Bright of Cambridge, but the motion did not carry.

NORWAY'S REPLY  
TO GERMAN NOTE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Monday)—It is stated that the Norwegian reply to Germany's note was handed to the German Minister on Saturday evening.

## MENOCAL ELECTION PREDICTED

HAVANA, Cuba—Juan L. Montalvo, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has announced that, according to figures received by him, the reelection of President Mario G. Menocal over his Liberal opponent, Dr. Alfredo Zayas, was assured.

PEACE LEAGUE  
MOVEMENT IS  
FELT IN JAPAN

Far Eastern Problem and Its Possible Developments Might Come Nearer Solution if Nation Joined Alliance

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
WASHINGTON, D. C.—While the expressions of opinion from diplomatists concerning the present relations of the United States and Japan are markedly optimistic in tone, these same diplomatists are frank to confess that the Far East will present many problems after the war, problems that will emanate from the expansion of Japan.

It is noticed that among diplomatists there is no expression of fear in contemplating the future in Asia. It is apparent also that the peace league movement after the war, advocated by Viscount Grey, has found a favorable reception not only in this country but is reflected in some measure even among Japanese thinkers. One of the leading statesmen of Japan said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor recently, in a conversation on this subject, that when the present war is concluded the world will be "war surfeited." This is regarded as evidencing a state of thought that is not far removed from that of Sir Edward Grey. As for the World Peace League, the opinion is unanimous that its fruition must await the conclusion of the war, when, this office is assured, the United States will not be lagging in efforts to bring about its consummation.

In some quarters it is urged that if such a league can be formed even the Far East problem and its possible complications may lose their formidable aspects, especially if Japan should become a member of the alliance for peace.

David S. Rose, former mayor of Milwaukee and at present general counsel of the Chinese-American Products Exchange Company, has made close observations both in China and Japan recently, and he gives to The Christian Science Monitor the following conclusions which he has reached:

"As to the Russo-Japanese alliance, I firmly believe that it was formed for peaceful purposes only. While Japan is wisely preparing her defenses by building a large navy and training a large army she realizes that she may never achieve real greatness as a world power until she shall have established herself in commerce, in education, in social ethics, in modern methods of government and in international diplomacy.

"It is my judgment that Japan knows she may go on so far in trade aggression, but no farther, without uniting the other commercial nations of the world against her. She realizes that war is not the foundation of commerce. She sees no inducement to acquire territory in China by conquest, for she cannot take territory without taking the resident people with it, and every part of China is now populated up to capacity. She is intimately acquainted with Chinese character and she fully knows that the Chinese people never will wear the Japanese yoke complacently. It would cost Japan more to govern subjugated China than the territory acquired by force would be worth to Japan.

"Japan has developed marvelous growth since the date of her awakening. Whether her methods are regarded with favor or not, this does not change the fact that she has turned her face, her energy and her tireless ambition toward the attainment of a sure footing among her sister nations in all things that go to make up modern greatness. She never will rush into war merely to play war. Japan is building a new national structure. She is pushing for a new place in international commerce. She is developing, and is herself utilizing in a practical way her great natural resources. She is constantly installing desirable and profitable industries, using her own raw materials, employing and educating along industrial lines her own labor, and emptying her manufactured products into the markets of all countries.

"Japan is not oblivious to the fact that the most powerful nations of Europe have entrenched their commerce in China. That commerce deserves and will receive protection, and while those nations are now absorbed by their own troubles at home, those troubles will end, and then these countries will turn their attention to the aggressions of other interests. France, England and Germany have investments too deeply rooted in Chinese soil to submit calmly to interference by Japan. Outsiders may go into and extend their commerce in China by peaceful methods, but no country can appropriate China as a possession."

EAST AFRICAN OPERATIONS  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau  
LONDON, England (Monday)—An official statement dealing with the situation in East Africa, made public by the war office last night says: Advances from East Africa report the overthrow at dawn Oct. 30 by Brigadier-General Northey's troops to the east of Lupembe, of a strong enemy force entrenched west of the Rumbe River and the capture of eight prisoners, an undamaged field gun, three machine guns and a quantity of material. Fighting continues in this area.

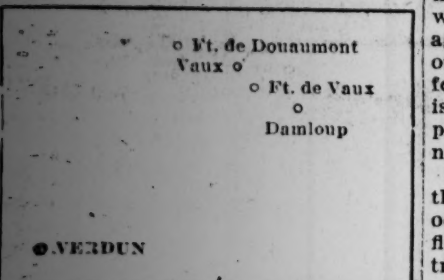


Diagram shows Verdun region, where the French troops have added the village of Damloup to their gains.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—Yesterday's official statement says:

Western War theater—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Artillery activity extended to the front north of the Ancre, and reached the region north of the Somme, where it assumed great violence.

Hostile patrol attacks close to the east bank of the Ancre and north of Courcellette and near Gueudecourt, and northwest of Sailly Saillies were repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: Towns which had not been evacuated by the population behind our Champagne front had been frequently shelled in the last artillery bombardment from Rheims. We answered this yesterday with a fire against Rheims.

On the right bank of the Meuse artillery duels increased locally.

Balkan war theater—Field Marshal von Mackensen's group: Constanza and Mangalia were shelled from the sea. In Constanza some damage was done. The hostile ships were driven away by our coast artillery and by aeroplane attacks.

Eastern war theater—Front of Prince Leopold: A well prepared small enterprise gave us almost without losses among our troops, possession of the village of Mosheiki east of Godeschki. The Russians left more than 60 prisoners and several machine guns and mine throwers in our hands. The situation otherwise is unchanged.

Front of Archduke Charles of Austria: In northern Transylvania Russians in the Tolgyes sector gained (Continued on page five, column three)

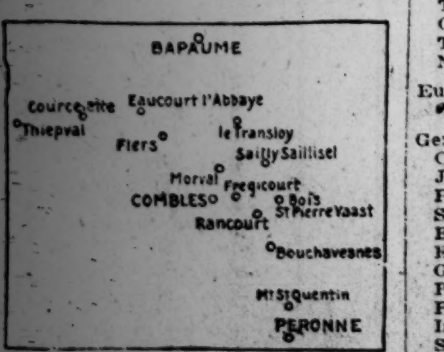


Diagram shows points where Allies have advanced their lines and St. Pierre-Vaast wood, which has been attacked on three sides by the French soldier

## MONITOR INDEX FOR TODAY

Business and Finance.....	Pages 10-11
Stock Market Quotations.....	10
Cotton Mills Wage Situation.....	10
Last Week's Big Securities Trading.....	10
Weather Report.....	10
Children's Page.....	Page 16
Editorials.....	Page 18
National Elections of the Past.....	18
German Press on Socialist Meeting.....	18
The Defense Council for Australia.....	18
Canadian Paper Pulp.....	18
The Torchlight Procession.....	18
Notes and Comments.....	18
European War.....	1
Official War Reports.....	1
General News.....	1
Coal Conspiracy Charges.....	1
Japan Feels Peace Movement.....	1
Poland a Free State.....	1
Situation in Greece.....	1
Britain's Man-Power Plan.....	1
Educational Progress in So. Carolina.....	1
German Press on Socialist Meeting.....	1
Pine Tree Trade of North Carolina.....	1
Proposed Norwegian-American Bank.....	1
Indian Railways Question.....	1
Spanish King's Service to Nation.....	1
Trade with South America.....	1
Art Museum Helps Schools.....	1
Coal Situation Reviewed.....	1
United Regulation of Railroads.....	1
Urged.....	1
City Pays \$39,450 Rent.....	1



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## KING ALFONSO'S SERVICE TO THE NATIONS AT WAR

Institutes Searches for War Prisoners in Belligerent Countries—In an Interview, Outlines Policy of Spain

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—King Alfonso has come to explain himself again upon the subject of the war, his policies and his reflections, to an interviewer, Señor Adolfo Posada, who is a distinguished professor at the University of Madrid. His statements are always entertaining, and they are not the less so at the present because of the many rumors that Spain has again been approached with a view to her mediation in the war, as well as the definite statement now made outside Spain, and not contradicted within it, that Spain did actually make an attempt at mediation in the early part of this year, when the Marquis de Villalobar, the Spanish Minister at Brussels, paid a visit to London in order to see what could be done. The Marquis was assured of a good reception in the British capital, not only because of his agreeable personality, but because of the great and humane efforts that he made in the case of Nurse Cavell. But he found that there was no peacemaking to be done by neutrals in London then. In this recent interview His Majesty presents himself as the calm observer of European tendencies for many years past, and as one being certain that the great war would come, striving the best for his country in the dangerous circumstances.

"Many people regarded me as exaggerating," he says, "perhaps as a visionary, when I held that it was indispensable for us to be on our guard, judging the war as certain according to all calculations and all foresight. But every year I gathered personal impressions, every year I noticed how, far from being removed, the danger increased, how international relations appeared more delicate, more liable to break, how the attitude of all concerned became colder and more reserved. That is why, in spite of all the optimism, I influenced, so far as it was permitted to me to do so, our policy before the war, which was conducted with an extreme prudence in regarding the war as inevitable sooner or later, and in subordinating ultimately to that grave and supreme hypothesis our conjectures, our international relations and our ententes. Certainly that was an elementary prudence. One course only was presented: to follow a loyal policy with regard to all, a clear definite policy aiming at assistance towards amicable settlement when possible, recognizing the obligations that our geographical situation and our circumstances in Morocco and the Mediterranean impose upon us, but yet a policy of such a kind that if war did burst upon the world Spain would then find herself able freely and openly to select her attitude without falling in any of her engagements and without inspiring the distrust of anyone."

In the minor mediations, such as the good and successful efforts that King Alfonso makes in searching for prisoners of war in belligerent countries on behalf of their relatives who have not been able to trace them, His Majesty has achieved some notable triumphs lately, and the special bureau that has been established in the royal palace was never busier than now or more indefatigable in its efforts. Very remarkable in their sincerity and their fervor are the hundreds of letters of thanks that the King receives from French, Russian and the relatives of other nationalities whom he has benefited in this way. The women, particularly, are enthusiastic in their thanks, calling for all manner of blessings to be accorded to the King and his country. These letters, which are preserved make a unique and bulky collection. But there has lately been another royal achievement which is in some respects greater than these, for His Majesty, by his personal intervention, has secured the promise on the part of both Germany and France of better treatment of prisoners and fewer reprisals.

From a Government statement that has been issued it appears that in April of last year His Majesty put himself in direct personal communication with Paris and Berlin with the object of obtaining a discontinuance of systematic reprisals upon prisoners and the suspension of the judicial penalties that had been imposed on many of them. France at once accepted the offer. The Spanish ambassadors at Paris and Berlin were then set to work, but found the task of making an arrangement, which in effect would be an agreement between the belligerents, extremely difficult, though Germany consented to the basic idea also.

The effort, however, continued, and eventually Germany showed a disposition to suspend her reprisals against certain French officers and prisoners. If France would do the same. The Spanish Government, having achieved this initial success, and having, as it were, set its movement going, made great headway afterward in its humane scheme. The German Government a few weeks later accepted the detailed offers of the French Cabinet with certain reservations and comments. These points were easily disposed of by the French Government, so that an agreement between the two warring powers was ultimately reached to suspend not only the reprisals and judicial penalties, but also all penalties which might subsequently be imposed with reference to acts which occurred before the agreement. Not long since the Spanish Ambassador in Berlin informed the Foreign



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph E. N. A.

Prince of the Asturias

Minister at Madrid that he had received official notification that all reprisals had ceased and the same report was received from Paris. "Thus," says the Government statement upon the subject, "these laborious and humanitarian negotiations have been satisfactorily ended. They were spontaneously commenced by King Alfonso, and His Majesty's humane and noble initiative, on becoming known, will gain the approbation of the whole world."

The Spanish Ambassador at Berlin has also just notified Madrid and the French Ambassador at Bern, Switzerland, that the necessary orders have been given by the German authorities for the retransfer of large numbers of French prisoners, who had been moved from their original prisoners' camps in Germany to new camps in occupied Russian territory back to their old camps, much to their satisfaction and that of all belonging to them. And again, as the result of the kind offices of King Alfonso, the German Government recently promised that 2000 French women should be returned to their homes at Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing without delay, and that the deported Frenchmen should be returned there also as soon as the gathering of the harvest had been effected.

What with one consideration and another the prestige and the popularity of the Spanish throne have rarely stood higher than at this moment, just when the King and royal family have come back to Madrid after their summer season at San Sebastian. The royal children are being trained in the best English outdoor way, and sports and athletics are being made attractive to them as soon as they are able to comprehend their meaning. At San Sebastian they have been spending a fair part of each day paddling among the wavelets on the seashore, with the Queen in active superintendence over them. The open air movement is one of the strongest signs of the new Spanish awakening and is expected to have a greater influence for the good of Spain in the near future than the speeches of many politicians. It is hoped that the young princes will be in the forefront of this movement, as the children of many of the dual families seem likely to be. The young Prince of the Asturias, named Alfonso like his father, is of good promise as the heir to the throne. He is only 9 years of age, but is a fine little fellow, and is never so happy as when engaged in some outdoor pursuit, while he seemed to be attracted toward horsemanship almost as soon as he had mastered the elementary art of walking. As he grows up he will become a popular Prince. All the auguries for the monarchy in Spain are good at a time when monarchies in general are not at a premium in stability.

## COMPETITION FORCES BREAD PRICE DOWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A consular report from La Guayra, Venezuela, says that "coincidentally with the highest prices for flour that have been known for many years, the price of bread in this district has been reduced. This remarkable result is due to competition among Caracas bakers. The former price was 1.50 bolivars per kilo, or 13.6 cents United States currency per pound, and the present price is 1.25 bolivars per kilo, or 11 cents per pound."

"This price does not include delivery and is only for 1-kilo (2.2 pounds) loaves at the bakery. The public seems willing to accept these conditions, and if present prices hold, greater consumption of bread and increased imports of American flour will result, despite its unusual cost. The duty on wheat flour amounts to 3.43 cents per pound, and about \$1,000,000 worth is imported annually."

## WRITING OF OFFICIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Hon. J. W. Fortescue, who with Mr. Julius Corbett will write the official history of the war, presided lately at a lecture by Mr. Hubert Hall at the London School of Economics on "The Study of Naval and Military History from Original Sources." He had received the greatest assistance from Mr. Hall in his military researches, he said, amid difficulties of red tape and departmental organization. Clerks at the War Office were always overworked in wartime. What reorganization went on in the office during the present war he did not know. He had an official history of the war to write and would like to know what he never would know. He was handicapped by the fact that they knew only one side of affairs. Writing a correct history of the war before the war was over, when they did not know what the issue would be, when they knew nothing of the other side, nothing of the diplomatic work, nothing of cabinet work, nothing of scandals and wire-pulling, was impossible.

Much was rightly prohibited. Many communications were telephonic. He hoped the students would not be engaged in such an uninviting task as were Mr. Corbett and himself. He advised them to stick to wars a hundred years old if they could, and to compare printed documents with originals. All Wellington's despatches had been published long ago, yet he was glad to be at Apsley House and look at the originals. One could very often tell from the original documents whether a man at a critical moment was writing with his full understanding and full strength, or whether he was worried, troubled, or harassed. The characters and sometimes the number of erasures revealed his condition of thought. Priceless sources of information were hidden away in private houses. Private sources were of the most value. Government despatches were of doubtful value. They should take published documents first, and then go, if they could, to private sources to supplement and extend. He advised them to beware of Gazettes. Gaps could often be filled in from biographies and private collections. Historians might have been gainers rather than losers by loss of documents. Many people had been mistaken in the impression that they could write useful journals and, in old days, some were too discreet about what they put in journals or letters. Sometimes they put initials for names and sometimes wrote in cipher. The flair, the instinct of the searcher to know what was essential, could only be acquired by experience.

Mr. Julian Corbett said writing modern history was writing with all the interesting part left out. An effort was being made to arrange the enormous mass of documents for historical purposes without prejudice to the old arrangement of the record office, and the future historian would be hoped to be relieved from an enormous mass of barren material. Telephone messages had been recorded.

## NEW YORK GAINS BY GARY SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Figures show that the introduction of the Gary system in this city has cost, to date, about \$7,000,000, while to provide the necessary new accommodations under the old single-session plan would, it is estimated, have cost more than \$13,000,000. Under the new plan there have been gains of 62 classes in Manhattan, 194 in the Bronx and 385 in Brooklyn.

## SOCIALISTS MAY BE IMPORTANT VOTING FACTOR

Political Place Expected to Be Established in Coming Election—General Congressional Candidates Likely to Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—In the closing days of the campaign the activities of the Socialist Party are not to be lost sight of, since, if the party's expectations come to pass, the Socialists may for the first time in the United States become a national political factor after this election. Headquarters here looks for a vote of between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000, though probably the first figure is nearer correct, and has hopes of the election of eight Congressmen. The chances for A. Grant Miller, a labor attorney, winning for United States Senator in Nevada are also thought to be good.

Meyer London, present Socialist Congressman from the East Side of New York, is counted on for reelection. Morris Hillquit, one of the leading figures in American socialism, is said here to have a good chance from the Harlem district of New York. Milwaukee is expected to return the first Socialist Congressman, Victor L. Berger, and another, Winfield R. Gaylord. The great Socialist stronghold this year, however, is Oklahoma. Hardships of the tenant farmer have greatly augmented the ranks of the Socialist Party in the state, and it has conducted a vigorous campaign aided by Allan L. Benson, the Socialist candidate for President.

National headquarters here considers four men very likely of election to Congress. Of H. H. Stallard of Snyder, it says there is no doubt of his success. The others are Allen C. Adams of Lamar, H. M. Shelton of Durant, and O. M. Morris of Duncan. The party feels there is a chance of Eugene V. Debs winning in Indiana, but apparently the prospect is not bright.

This campaign, in the judgment of Adolph Germer, national executive secretary of the Socialist party, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, marks a turning point in Socialist policy. The time of purely propaganda work passes with this election, he believes, and the hour of organization begins. Based on the red receipts, the membership has increased 20,000 since August, he notes, adding of course that it falls off some in the summer months.

The amount of literature, distributed by the Socialists the past several months, has been very large. It has been a literature rather than a speaking campaign, and, as literature costs much less than speakers, Mr. Germer reports that the party is coming out of this period with but a small deficit. Up to last Saturday he said the campaign has cost \$32,000. The weekly campaign leaflet, written by Mr. Benson, increased from the first week of circulation of 1,250,000 to 3,000,000 on the ninth number. The last one, just off the press, was to run between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 copies. There have been 3000 weekly orders for the leaflet, and effort is to be made to continue these after election. Secretary Germer has issued a call to open the 1920 campaign on Wednesday next, Nov. 8.

The subscription of the party's paper, the American Socialist, has increased from 45,000 in July to 95,000. Dime banks sent out to the number of 4000 have been returned with around \$6000. These banks are to be continued after the election for the purpose of helping to build a home for the party offices. Whether they will remain in Chicago is not certain.

## LACK OF VESSELS FOR RUSSIAN SHIPMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Lack of ships is holding up munitions and other supplies consigned to Russia. The last ship clearing for Archangel was the Russian steamer Ekaterinoslav and no vessels are now in port preparing to sail for Archangel. Strict regulations in Russia have limited shipments through Archangel, so that practically no vessels except those of the Russian-American Line or the Russian Volunteer fleet have sailed for Archangel this year.

## CANADA'S GREAT WATER POWERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont.—The immense water power possibilities of the Dominion are indicated in the report of the Department of Interior. It is estimated that, outside of the Northwest territories, nearly all of the Yukon and Northern Quebec, there are available for commercial purposes 17,746,000 horsepower. The developed powers aggregate 1,712,193 horsepower. Eight million of available powers is within range of present markets and within 15 years will be in use, according to official estimates.

## NAVY YARD BAR REMOVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The principal defect of the Charleston navy yard, a bar in the Cooper River opposite the entrance, is to be dredged away under a contract awarded by the Federal Government. The contract calls for a uniform low-water depth from Charleston harbor to the yard of 30 feet.

## VIEWS ON STATE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India.

CALCUTTA, India.—Discussing the much-voiced question of State management of Indian railways, the Statesman deals with two of the commonest arguments in its favor, viz., that it would conduce to the better use of the rolling stock of the country, and that it would facilitate the adoption of uniform types of rolling stock among the railways. The idea underlying these two arguments, says the Statesman, seems to be that it is desirable that all railways should use carriages and wagons of exactly similar type, and that some central authority, located presumably at Delhi or Simla, according to the time of year, should have absolute power to transfer rolling stock from one part of the country to another in accordance with the demands of public traffic, much in the same way as a general commanding an army moves troops about from one part of the front to another as necessity demands. If all the goods traffic in various parts of the country were of the same character it would be a simple matter to design a standard type of wagon to carry it, but, as is well known to every practical railway man, the wagon of the best design for carrying wheat is not necessarily the best suited for carrying coal. Similarly, waggons designed for carrying coal are not eminently suited for carrying jute, cotton or timber.

The question of standardization of wagons, proceeds the Statesman, is one which has frequently been considered by the Indian Railway Conference Association, and while details have to some extent been standardized, the adoption of a uniform type of wagon has been found to be impossible. While uniformity of design is not a practical proposition, interchange of wagons is nevertheless constantly going on because a large proportion of the traffic carried by Indian railways consists of long-distance traffic, where the wagons travel successively over several railway systems and ultimately travel back to the parent line after doing duty by the way on other railways. Under an arrangement agreed to by all the railways, such wagons can be retained on the foreign railway by payment of hire charges, unless actually required by the parent line, and it rarely happens that a railway is in want of wagons while another railway has a surplus. Conversely a railway has rarely to retain surplus wagons on its hands while another railway is running short.

The conclusion arrived at by the Statesman on a review of these and other facts is that it is not clear what benefit would result from placing the distribution of wagons in the hands of a central authority. In a country of the size of India, that paper remarks, the mere collection of information from the railways from day to day on which to base a decision would present insuperable difficulties. The information received would always be late, and the orders would be issued days after the necessity for the redistribution had passed away. Even if all railways were managed by the state, the separate railway systems as we now know them would have to be left the same freedom of action, in regard to the borrowing and lending of rolling stock as at present, and no benefit in this direction would therefore be gained by state management.

## NEED FOR GREATER EFFORTS IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Gep. Sir H. Smith-Dorrien recently presided at the Islington Central Library, Holloway Road, London, at a first of a course of lectures on subjects connected with the war, arranged by the Students Association for North London. In the course of his speech he spoke of the British army's gallant fight at the beginning of the war, and said that when the story of Verdun was written they would realize the extraordinary deeds of heroism done by the French, and that nothing but the most superb bravery could have stopped the overwhelming strength of the German army. It was not until the Battle of the Somme commenced, on July 1, that great battle which was still going on, which was worked out on the well-thought plans of their most capable Commander-in-Chief, Sir Douglas Haig, and the French General, General Foch—it was not until their plans had begun to develop and their grand armies had begun to get the mastery over the Germans that they were able to breathe really freely again.

Then came the entry of Rumania, and he thought that that made it certain that they would win, but when would they win—that was the question. It would be a long struggle, and it would be a long struggle, and could only be successful now if they had a constant stream of trained men and an unlimited supply of munitions. They might indeed be grateful to Mr. Lloyd George, especially "for his answer to the American newspapers the other day, for now it was perfectly clear to all neutrals that they intended to pursue this campaign until they had so knocked out German militarism as to make war of this sort impossible in the future. He might add that they could not expect to rest yet well, but they must look at it from the point of view of those fighting against them. They had the best side of everything put to them, and to use a vulgar expression, they had not got their tails down yet. They had every reason to think that Turkey would fight on for some time, and he was afraid it was the same with the others. They must go on making every effort, bear their sorrows bravely, and regard every Britisher who lost his life in the cause as a hero of patriotism ennobled for all time.

## UNITED STATES GAINING SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

Better Knowledge of Customs Leads to Increased Business—European Competitors Show the Way to Success

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—There is no doubt that in the United States, especially since the European war has brought about a kind of forced trade and a new reciprocal relationship between the two Americas, an eagerness unknown before to learn about the people of the southern countries and their methods has been evinced. Through the press and new books, by reason of a greatly increased volume of travel between the United States and the countries south of the Rio Grande, and especially by reason of fresh contacts between business men, the people of both countries in a comparatively brief time have learned more of each other than in the previous half century.

America, with its vast possessions in iron, stone, lumber and other materials with which to build factories and workshops, with her plentiful supply of labor and with her already great progressive manufacturing industries, is awakening to the realization that she is soon to find it necessary to build up reciprocal trade, as other nations have done, with countries like those existing south of us, and that in this new exercise of her abilities she is to be brought into direct competition with the most skillful and experienced trader of the world, the Englishman, and the most calculating, efficient and adaptable business man in the world, the German manufacturer.

Already there has been a larger and firmer grasp upon South American trade on the part of the United States than many realize. As an indication of this advance, according to the figures published by the United States Government, the value of imports into the United States from South American countries has had a more or less solid growth during the past year or two, in such commodities as can be expected to continue in commercial international circulation. In the year 1913 the value of the imports into the United States from the republics of South America averaged approximately \$600,000 per day, while the value of exports from the United States to these countries averaged \$400,000 per day, or a total trade of \$1,000,000 per day. Notwithstanding the unexampled difficulties with which the States have been struggling during the past year in the way of meeting the demands of European needs without, and the increased necessity of manufacturing plants and machinery within the country, and in spite of the lack of ships, and in face often of a lamentable ignorance of conditions in the South and Central American countries, the statistics from the same source during the past year are encouraging. These figures show that shipments from United States ports to South America in the year just past averaged in value \$1,000,000 per day, and that "South American" products shipped to the United States have increased in value to \$500,000 per day, representing a total daily trade of \$1,500,000 gold. If one studies carefully and in detail the products of this commerce, not simply in Washington but from the point of view of the South American business man who has discovered for the first time the quality of American goods and has learned that he can get certain manufactures in the States of which he had been heretofore ignorant, he will be further heartened as to the future possibilities of inter-American commerce.

People of both continents meanwhile have been becoming acquainted by interchange of private citizens by interchange of commissions and through a large circulation of new publications and press information. The writer has met in almost every South American city within the last four months business men who have recently visited the United States, and have returned with glowing accounts of things which they have seen and were enthusiastic over the hospitality of Americans. In educational centers has been found a growing policy on the part of the educational authorities to send larger delegations than ever before of students to America to study in the universities. The knowledge of the inhabitants of North America has been greatly facilitated by such notable events as the establishment of the chain of banking houses in Valparaiso, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Santos, Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro by the National City Bank of New York. These branch institutions have done more than to assist greatly American business men in South America, for they have brought here scores of young business men who have come to these cities with ideas of more or less permanent residence.

The North is learning of the active and progressive Chileans, who furnish the nitrate to the major part of the world; of Uruguay, which raises every year eight head of cattle and over 20 head of sheep for every man, woman and child in the Republic; and the commission houses, increasing rapidly on the west coast since the opening of the Panama Canal, point eloquently to the awakening of the Pacific South American Republics to the beginning of a new trade era.

## UNIFORM ARGENTINE LICENSE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Advice from Buenos Aires state that the President will send to Congress a bill creating a uniform license for commercial travelers to be valid in the whole country.

## LEIPZIG MARKS OPENING OF NEW GERMAN LIBRARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEIPZIG, Germany.—Ceremonies marking the opening of the new German library were recently held in Leipzig. These were attended by King Frederick Augustus III, Crown Prince George and Princess Mathilde of Saxony, ministers of state, Reichstag deputies and many other public officials. The structure was built practically during the course of the war, its foundation having been laid just over two years ago. At present the library contains 150,000 volumes; it has a capacity for 1,250,000. In the reading room there are 100,000 bound volumes of magazines, which have been published during the past three years. About 4000 publishers have contributed books. Eight hundred authorities on German, Austro-Hungarian and Swiss affairs have sent in works dealing with these countries, while 245 universities, academies, institutions and schools have provided reports of their various activities.

## NEW YORK FAVORS TRADE COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York has gone on record in favor of cooperation in American commerce for export trade, with due safeguards against unreasonable restraint of domestic commerce. The Chamber will enter into communication with leading American commercial organizations to study the effect on American trade of trade policies abroad which might be developed by economic alliances.

## SOUTH FT. SMITH SMELTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FT. SMITH, Ark.—Contracts have been signed for a five-block smelter to be erected at South Ft. Smith at a cost of \$250,000. Operators of Joplin, Mo., are interested. The plant will employ 170 men, have a monthly pay-roll of \$30,000 and require 5,000,000 feet of gas daily.

## CARLOAD WHEAT BRINGS \$4172

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A carload of wheat, 2086 bushels, was sold here at \$2 a bushel, bringing \$4172. The carload was the largest ever brought into this city and the price was the highest paid here since the Civil War. The wheat was sold to the Bernet, Craft & Kauffman Milling Company by the Marshall & Hall Grain Company.

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# WAIST SALE

## Why not a Waist Sale? A great Fall Waist Sale!

No part of the wardrobe is more fascinating than a beautiful waist—A waist is a necessity for every woman—to complete a tailored suit—to harmonize with a dressy suit.

Why not a waist sale with every inducement of *newness, style and quality*—and the further inducement of *price*.

To seven of the best makers Chandler & Co.'s plans were stated—to present *new* models, *new* materials; *new* colors, *new* trimmings, *new* features, and most of them in styles *never before shown* here.

These requirements have been met through the co-operation of the makers. The *concessions* were almost more than Chandler & Co. dared ask. *Result*, the *values* are among the *greatest* ever shown here at the *height of a waist season*. Probably no better illustration could be given of what manufacturers can accomplish by co-operating with their customers.

**New Features**—embroideries, box and side pleats, frills, hem-stitching, braids, ribbon trimmings, tucked fronts, new collars, shirrings, buttons, surplice effects, etc.

**Colors**—Navy, Callot blue, brown, green, taupe, bisque, Burgundy, gold, gray, rose, flesh, white, black.

Third Floor  
Sale  
Tuesday  
Third Floor

Georgette crepe shown at 10.50.

Georgette and taffeta at 10.50.

Crepe de chine shown at 5.75.

Georgette crepe shown at 7.50.

In a great occasion like this there are many styles—only a few can be mentioned:

Crepe de Chine, combined with Georgette, also hand embroidered and pleated effects at 5.75—Crepe Georgette, tucked satin vest

and collar, also braided effects and beautiful waists of *silk shadow lace*, at 7.50. Crepe Georgette and *Silk Lace Waists* in dress and tailored models; colors range from light tones to dark suit shades, flesh and white, at 10.50.

*Slip-on Blouses*—smart new model, in crepe Georgette and taffeta silk combined, new colors, peplum worn over skirt, at 10.50.

Crepe Georgette, suit shades, embroidered in gold and self colors, worn high at back of neck. Beautiful dress models at 12.75.

Sale—Tuesday **Chandler & Co.**  
Tremont Street, Near West

### ART MUSEUM IS GIVING IMPORTANT AID TO SCHOOLS

Teachers of Boston Making More and More of Its Fund of Information

Teachers of Boston are making the Boston Museum of Fine Arts an important adjunct of the schools and the authorities of the museum are co-operating in the movement. At the beginning of every school year the latter send notices to the schools, calling attention to contents of the museum that may be useful in school work and offering assistance in presenting the subjects to the pupils. Lists also are sent classifying the objects for use in connection with the study of history, geography, literature, art and other branches.

Response is becoming more and more general. Miss Lotta Clark of the Boston Normal School uses the museum constantly in connection with her classes in history. A private school in a nearby city takes classes in ancient and English history to the museum once a month.

Classes and groups from Boston schools go with their teacher or without it, according to circumstances, and are given decent service when they wish it. The aim of the museum is not to give the pupils more facts than are presented in their books at school but to show a few objects closely related to their lesson, making it vivid, impressive and real.

After examining collections from ancient Egypt a grammar school boy remarked, "I begin to think that, if it wasn't for the ancient Egyptians we would not be where we are today." A grammar school teacher said it had seemed to her a hard task to get children to the museum but the visit aroused so much interest she could not afford to abandon it. In the study of Africa a grade teacher remarked that she could not let the year go by without taking her class to the museum as it saved so much time.

Egypt has been a source of so much interest to the children that a traveling exhibit has been assembled and is sent from school to school. It is composed of original Egyptian objects—the fact that they are the real things that the Egyptians made and handled centuries ago, impresses the children. Each article bears a descriptive label. The collection is accompanied by lantern slides and a printed lecture that may be read by a child from the platform.

The observing person who visits the galleries on Saturday is sure to find children scattered throughout the place on a hunt for composition subjects. Mr. Robert L. Seal's, the museum instructor, makes a point of going about on this day in search of just such boys and girls, hoping to help them to decide by attracting their in-

terest to something particular and telling them about it.

About the first of January the Saturday afternoon story hour for children will be resumed. Attendance will be wholly individual. Most of the children are from nearby schools and live in easy access to the building. The stories are adapted to the school work. Last year they were of a boy and girl in many lands.

There are lectures for teachers, too. Several times in the course of the school year teachers are invited to the museum to hear lectures on school subjects from the standpoint of the museum in the hope of making them richer and more interesting to the teacher and thereby operating to the benefit of their pupils.

In all this work with the school the artistic thought is subordinated except in the actual art work, and very largely even in that. It is the obvious that the children see and are helped to understand and thereby become interested in technique.

### PROTEST MADE BY COLOMBIA ON PANAMA AFFAIR

BOGOTA, Colombia.—Resolutions protesting against the conduct of the United States in regard to the Panama question have been passed by the Colombian Senate and House of Representatives.

Ratification of the long-pending treaty between Colombia and the United States regarding Panama has been withheld by the United States Congress. According to the treaty as amended by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations last February, the United States is to pay \$15,000,000 to Colombia. The amount originally proposed was \$25,000,000.

### CIVIC AND SUFFRAGE LEAGUE

The Women's Industrial, Civic and Suffrage League will meet at the Twentieth Century Club on Thursday and hear an address from Prof. A. N. Holcombe, chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission, on "The Minimum Wage Problem." The aim of this organization is to promote an interest in all problems pertaining to industry, civics and suffrage.

### AT THE THEATERS

Colonial—"Sybil," musical comedy, 8. Copley—"Sweet Lavender," 8:10. Hollis—"Sir Herbert Tree in 'Merry Wives of Windsor,'" 8. Keith's—Vaudeville, 7:45. Park Square—"The House of Glass," melodrama by Max Marcin, 8:15. Plymouth—"Miss Marie Tempest in 'A Lady's Name,'" comedy, 8:15. Tremont—"Mrs. Fiske in 'Erstwhile Susan,'" character comedy, 8:15. Wilbur—"Very Good Eddie," farce with music, 8:15. Matinees—Daily at Keith's 1:15; Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15; Colonial and Hollis, 2; Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:30; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:10.

### ALBERT SPALDING HEARD IN FRANCK VIOLIN SONATA

Albert Spalding, Violinist—Recital in Jordan Hall, Boston, afternoon of Nov. 4, with Andre Benoit playing the piano. The program: Franck, sonata in A major for piano and violin; Bach, prelude and adagio from suite in E minor and fugue in G minor; Bruch, Swedish folk dances; Spalding, prelude in D major; Buriel, moto perpetuo; Paganini-Spalding, caprices, Nos. 9 and 24.

Mr. Spalding improved on the usual interpretation of Franck's sonata in A major, by softening somewhat its austerity. While keeping the mood of exaltation which is generally agreed to characterize all that the composer wrote, he modified this by adding what can be described as a touch of friendliness. Without sacrificing in the slightest degree the dignity which inheres in Franck's melodic line, he made the studious phrases a little more like everyday talk and a little less like occasional oratory than other violinists have thought they could make them. He seems to have pondered the music calmly and thoroughly, and to have considered its meaning from the standpoint of his own artistic experience on the platform, instead of from the standpoint of academic theory. His reading of the work can be said to resemble Elman's reading of the Ernst violin concerto, in standing forth as an individual effort, matured quite independently of conservatory traditions.

Listeners sometimes judge the performance of a sonata in sections. And many must have regarded the violinist and his accompanist, Mr. Benoit, as at their best in the last movement of the sonata. Their remarkable endeavor can perhaps be explained in the similarity of the style of Franck here to that of Bach. For the two played the Bach selections, which came next on the program, with great enthusiasm and command.

In the folk dances of Bruch, the violinist showed an interest in human and dramatic points of expression that is recent in his interpretations. He could picture a solo dancer and a chorus in a village gathering and could give scenic values generally in a way that was not in his scheme of thinking a few years ago. In his own arrangements of two Paganini caprices, the artist made use of his technical powers not for the purpose of display alone, but as far as it can be done in music after Paganini, in a way that told in the sentiment. As has happened elsewhere this season, Mr. Spalding announced on the program his prelude in B major, but substituted for it a selection by Saint-Saens.

### RELIEF FUND REACHES \$350,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Red Cross headquarters estimates that \$350,000 has been raised for the relief of Syrians and Armenians as the result of President Wilson's proclamation setting special days for contributions.

### BY OTHER EDITORS

#### Party Journalism

CHICAGO HERALD—Party journalism has been carried to extraordinary extremes in this campaign. For instance, a morning newspaper whose motto is "Our party, right or wrong," not content with branding every opponent of its policies as a "yellow coward," goes to the extreme of publishing an alleged poll to show that its candidates led at all the Loop theaters in spite of the fact that one of the theaters mentioned has been closed for two weeks and the managers of all the others declare no such poll was taken. Such are the ways of partisan journalism. The unfair thing about it is the betrayal of the trust reposed in the newspaper by its readers.

Prosperity of the United States South  
WASHINGTON TIMES—Secretary McAdoo has discovered the marvelous new prosperity of the South. He has been touring that section with the Federal Farm Loan Board, and though himself a southerner and intimate with the section, confesses that its showing was astonishing. It isn't safe for an authority on the South to stay away from it too long these times lest he get out of touch. The South is moving mightily rapidly. Its scare about cotton two years ago was really a piece of good fortune, for it compelled consideration for the possibilities of greater diversification of agricultural production. That the South possessed almost unlimited possibilities of industrial development has long been realized. They have been given the opportunity, thanks to the great burden laid on the industrial capacity of the nation in the last two years. Never again will the South be a one-crop agricultural section; nor, indeed, will it be merely an agricultural area. The South is on the threshold of full admittance into the industrial community as a country of diverse resources and of independent financial capacity to utilize them.

#### Scout Masters' Responsibility

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE—That the so-called scout masters who are responsible for the training of the young lads in Boy Scout organizations occupy positions of great responsibility is shown by a proposal made by the president of a New England branch of the national body. He is quoted as saying in a recent address that "scout masters must prepare the young boys under them to withstand politically the strength and aggressiveness of labor unions," which, he declared, "after this war will be savage and bitter." It is almost inconceivable that this declaration will be accepted by the men who are fostering the Boy Scout movement. To introduce politics in any form whatever into that organization would not only be taking undue advantage of opportunity, but would inevitably wreck it. This is not a matter which admits of argument. It is a self-evident truth.

### MME. GLUCK WINS APPLAUSE IN HER SONG RECITAL

Mme. Alma Gluck, Soprano—Song recital in Symphony Hall, with Anton Hoff assisting as accompanist; afternoon of Nov. 5. The program: "With Verdure Clad," Haydn; "Jauchzet Gott in allen Landen," Bach; "Rose Softly Blooming," Spohr; "Der Kuss," Beethoven; "Die Post" and "Des Mädchens Klage," Schubert; "Kanzonetta," Loewe; "Vorschneller Schwur," Brahms; "Wiegenlied," Reger; "Winterlebe," Strauss; "Gyde ti sivosduchka," Moussorgsky; "Die Antwort" and "Soldaten Braut," Rachmaninoff; "Green" and "Fancies," Debussy; "Chant de Nourisse," Paladilhe; "La fille du roi de Chine," Huc; "You are the Evening Cloud," Horman; "The Young Witch," Hoff; "Miller's Daughter," Busz-Peck; "Disappointment," Harris; "Light," Carpenter.

Not long ago Mme. Gluck was one of the secondary artists in the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. She has now sung herself into a position where she is independent of opera companies, and she has left many singers' famous before she was heard of, far behind her in the favor of the large public of the concert circuit. The reason why people will fill Symphony Hall, regular seats, platform chairs, standing room in the aisles and all, to hear this performer, is doubtless fundamentally because of the approval she won in the small, keenly-discerning opera world, though they have necessarily come to their own conclusions about the beauty of her voice and the charm of her song interpretations.

The large audience on Sunday afternoon applauded the soprano in a long list of pieces, delighted with her brilliant voice and her clear articulation. The crowd before her on the floor, grateful for their advantage of position, was willing to have her turn away now and then, to repeat a selection for the particular benefit of the auxiliary audience on the platform. It was a distinguished triumph for the artist that, with a program of works almost entirely in the song form, and not too conventionally chosen, she could win the unbroken and enthusiastic attention of so many listeners.

### TECHNICAL INQUIRY OPENS IN AUSTRALIA

By the Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Australia.—The Federal Council of Science and Industry is at present engaged collecting information bearing on the various industries of Australia, and the different technical problems which confront manufacturers. The information is being collected by the branches of the council in the various states. The Victorian committee, composed of savants, professional and business men, has addressed a communication to the chambers of Manufacturers, Commerce and Mines, and to various institutions in Victoria, requesting members to communicate with them if they

are able to afford information on any of the following questions:

1. Whether there is any industry in Victoria which has encountered technical difficulties or disabilities which affect its development and progress.

2. Whether any particular firm or any person engaged in a given industry has encountered and failed to overcome such difficulties and disabilities.

3. Whether there are any industries which could be advantageously established in Victoria either—(a) primary, such as the production of raw material or utilization of products not yet turned to account, (b) secondary, such as the utilization of by-products from existing industries.

As there are doubtless persons who are not members of any chamber, institute or society who are aware of the circumstances, the Victorian committee are inviting them to send information. The Victorian committee has an office in Collins House, Collins Street, Melbourne. Pending the constitution of the institute by act of Parliament, and to enable it, when established, to proceed without delay with the work with which it will be entrusted, all preliminary steps possible are being taken by the executive committee and the local branches, and information forwarded will be examined and dealt with by the committee with every care, in order that nothing of any possible value can be missed or overlooked.

### FORD HALL OPENS SEASON

Ford Hall opened its tenth season in Boston last night with many in attendance. The speaker of the evening was the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York. His topic was "The International Mind." He applied his theme to present conditions in Europe and discussed causes as he thought them to be. Constance and Henry Gideon furnished the concert for the evening.

### UNION PARK FORUM

The Union Park Forum opened its third season last night with a get-together meeting in Temple Obabel Shalom. Judge A. K. Cohen, one of the directors, spoke on "Possibilities of the Forum." Other speakers were Herbert B. Ehrman, Isaac Gordon, Benjamin I. Levine, Miss Ida Simmerman and Samuel Silverman. The addresses were followed by an open discussion from the floor.

### DEUTSCHLAND TO BEGIN LOADING RETURN CARGO

NEW LONDON, Conn.—At the office of the Eastern Forwarding Company it is said the storing away in the interior of the submarine Deutschland of the 40 carloads of rubber and nickel, which for several weeks have been locked in one of the warehouses of the Eastern Forwarding Company on the State Pier, will begin early this morning.

Captain Koenig gives no credit to continued rumors that the long overdue submarine Bremen will appear at New London. "The Bremen is lost," he said.

Despite denials by Lieut. Yates Stirling of the submarine base here that orders had been given to patrol the three-mile limit, reports persist that this was being done by Government submarines.

Services for the crew of the Deutschland were conducted Sunday on the North German Lloyd steamer Willhad, which is serving as a quarters ship for the men while the Deutschland remains in port.

### MR. ARCHIBALD INSISTS THAT HE IS INNOCENT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James F. J. Archibald, writer and lecturer, who was carrying a letter from Ambassador Dumba to the Austro-Hungarian Government recommending an appropriation of money to foment strikes in American munition factories, when the British authorities confiscated his mail on his ship at Falmouth, has made public a letter pleading his case to the State Department, in which he asserts his "entire ignorance of any wrong doing and of absolute ignorance respecting the contents or character of the letters, which, as a mere matter of friendly courtesy, I carried abroad for my personal friend, the Austrian Ambassador, and others, last September." He also protests "as an American citizen against the manifestly unfair position assumed and adhered to by your department toward me."

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## REGULATION OF THE RAILROADS RECOMMENDED

Ivy L. Lee, in Address at Melrose, Says This Country Is Moving Steadily Towards Government Ownership

MELROSE, Mass.—Government regulation of railroads by a central body with powers to correct as well as regulate was urged by Ivy L. Lee, former assistant to the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in speaking at the Melrose Open Forum yesterday.

The speaker referred to the results of the existing system of regulation by which control over the operations of the railroads is vested in Federal and State boards. He spoke of the difficulty the railroads are having in securing capital and declared that Government ownership would surely follow if some of the railroads could not secure the necessary capital to improve the transportation facilities.

"This country is moving steadily toward Government ownership of railroads—not by a conscious choice of the people, but because a condition is being created from which Government ownership will be the only way out," he said.

"Our railroad facilities are wholly inadequate. No matter how wise may be their foresight, railroad managers are unable to make provision for the needs of the future. They can't get the capital. Investors are not willing to take chances in providing new capital for new railroad property because the schedule of rates is practically rigid, but expenses are constantly increasing.

"The American people must have new railroad facilities; they cannot, they will not, permit their commerce to be throttled by inadequate facilities. The sole factor, therefore, which will determine whether or not we are to drift into Government ownership, will be whether we are going to allow the railroads to earn sufficient profits to attract capital into the development of existing railroads and the building of new railroads. If not, Government ownership is certain.

"The argument against Government ownership is the people's argument—not that of the railroads. If the Government takes the railroads, it will, of course, pay a fair price for them, and it will continue to pay the same men, who now do so, to operate them. Neither the security holder nor the railroad man, therefore, has much to worry about.

"Assuming our railroad system to be developed, will Government or private ownership cost the people more? Fundamentally, it is a question of cost. The purpose of transportation is to promote our national welfare; this is done to the extent that cost is reduced. Even if the rates are low but service poor, the actual cost to the public may be greater than if the rates were high and the service good.

"Government may be able to borrow more cheaply than private corporations. But if the cost of capital to the Government is less, the operating costs are apt to be much higher. Experience shows that Government railroads in democratic countries are invariably wasteful and inefficient. Appointments are made and jobs are created for political reasons. There is slackness and carelessness. The Government railroads of France supply a notorious example.

"You don't need Government ownership to insure honesty; compulsory publicity will accomplish that. If we had had real publicity in the past, many railroad scandals would not have occurred. It isn't necessary, and it isn't cheap, for the Government to own and operate railroads. But railroads should be regulated in the public interest.

"Regulation will result in the people getting all the profits out of the business other than what is necessary to attract private capital; the premium offered to ability and skill will result in transportation being supplied to the public at the lowest cost; indeed, let the reward be greater as the cost to the public is reduced.

"The need of the hour is for a system of railroad regulation which will see to it that railroad rates are responsive to the commercial demands of the time, that provision is made to meet the increasing costs of railroad operation, to pay for the higher standard of operation which the people demand.

"For if this country is to be saved from Government ownership it will be necessary for the people to determine to permit railroads to earn sufficient money to attract private capital absolutely essential to the proper upbuilding of the nation's transportation system."

### RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

"Rose of the Wind," by Anna Hempstead Branch, will be given as the second Idler on Nov. 10 at Radcliffe College. The cast is: Rose, Alva Taylor '19; Nora, Eloise Hubbard '20; Sebastian, Mary Esty '17; the Minister, Margaret Miller '17. The coach is Rosemary Hogan '18. On "pay day" at Radcliffe College \$2267.12 was taken in by all the organizations, of which the Student Government Association collected \$207, the Idler \$297, Gullid \$110, Civics Club \$674.75, Radcliffe Magazine \$112 and the Radcliffe News \$366.50. The smaller clubs collected \$400.17.

### PUBLIC LIBRARY LECTURE

Miss Heloise E. Hersey, A. B., spoke to a large audience in the lecture hall of the Boston Public Library, Sunday afternoon, on the subject "What of Recent Poetry?" Miss Hersey recited passages from the works of several poets.

## COAL DEALERS SAY THEY ARE FILLING ONLY CONTRACTS

Boston Merchants Describe Situation and Say Prices Are Less Than Present Cost

"We are quoting prices for coal, but we are not selling coal at the prices quoted, or at any other price." This was the somewhat paradoxical statement of a coal-dealer interviewed by The Christian Science Monitor Saturday. He said he was supplying coal only to fill contracts for delivery made before the present advance, and that he was unable to replace his stock at the current retail price. When his present stock is exhausted, he says, he will cease doing business until conditions change.

This dealer—and he is not the only one who had something to say on the subject—deplored the tendency, on the part of those financially able to do so, to lay in more than a normal and more than a necessary supply of coal, even at the high prices, while every possible effort is being made to apportion the present supply according to the actual needs of consumers.

There has been almost a universal tendency to overbuy, according to nearly every dealer interviewed. This tendency is not alone apparent in its relation to the fuel supply. Dealers say it has seriously influenced the advance in price of many food staples. The heavy end of the burden is left to be borne by the consumer who buys his supplies daily.

This tendency to overbuy is, of course, but one of the contributing causes. Half a dozen or more economic conditions, all of them abnormal, are presented as making the situation more complex and burdensome. Primarily, it would seem from the statements of those in touch with producing, transporting and distributing problems, the European war takes first place as the chief trouble-maker. The result, they say, is achieved in these, among other ways.

In the first place, railway cars ordinarily used at this season and earlier for the transportation of coal, are diverted to meet the demands of munition factories, either in handling their product or in transporting raw materials and fuel.

Another influence is the South American coal market, until two years ago supplied from the mines in England and Wales. While the bulk of the coal shipped to South America is bituminous, and would not directly affect the price of anthracite materially, thousands of cars are used in the transportation of these cargoes from the mines to tidewater. These cars, normally, would be available exclusively for traffic from the Pennsylvania fields.

Coincident with the transportation situation is the situation thrust upon the men usually employed in the anthracite fields. Statistics are presented to show that the production and shipment of coal increased nearly 3 per cent for the first nine months of 1916 over the corresponding period last year. But conditions seem to have changed rapidly since the end of September. Those who have visited the Pennsylvania district say that with the inability of the producers to obtain anything approaching their necessary quota of empty cars the operations in the mines were unable to work more than two or three days a week. As soon as it became apparent that this condition was to continue indefinitely, thousands of the men left the mines for jobs in munition factories, they declare. The result is that the actual production of coal at the mines has been greatly reduced within the last month.

One dealer who was selling coal in one-ton lots at \$9.50 delivered said he was dealing on a margin of 25 cents a ton between the price quoted for the same coal at the mines and the price he was receiving. He is filling no contracts because he has made none he says. He is simply selling coal at the current market price as long as his present supply holds out.

Another dealer, who has always depended upon water transportation, was interviewed while he was superintending the unloading of a barge estimated to hold about 1200 tons. His sheds, capable of housing 8000 tons, were found to be virtually empty. He estimated that aside from the barge he was unloading, all of which was to be delivered to fill contracts made when coal was cheaper than it is now, he had not more than 300 tons on hand. His present stock is 6000 tons smaller than that held a year ago.

This dealer estimates that if he were to buy coal for delivery at the price now quoted at the mines it would cost him at his wharf exactly \$16.25. Coal at the mines was quoted at \$9.25 on Saturday, according to dealers. It was stated that the water rate from New York, which was formerly from 50 to 60 cents a ton, is now \$2.25 a ton.

It was stated at the city office of one of the larger distributing companies that all coal offered them, where there is a prospect that delivery could be made within a reasonable time, is being contracted for a present prices.

The larger consumers of coal, including the public service utilities, claim to be well supplied with coal and to be fortified by contracts which assure them continued deliveries, except in case of strikes at the mines or on the railroads. The representatives of these companies say there is no reason to expect either such contingency.

### ACCOUNTING ASSOCIATION

The Young Men's Accounting Association held its second annual dinner last night and elected these officers: President, Abraham N. Radler; vice-president, Frank Solomon; recording secretary, Leonard L. Kabler; financial secretary, Newman Silbert; treasurer, Joseph Ettinger.

## OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

local advantages. The height of Rosca has been reconquered.

The successes already obtained by us in the region of Predeal Pass were completed by the storming of Olabucetui Balului. The entire Olabucetui position is in our possession. It had been constructed especially strong and was defended tenaciously. Here 647 men and 14 officers, among whom was one regiment commander, were brought in. Yesterday the (central) allied troops made prisoner altogether 1747 Rumanians and captured eight cannon and 20 machine guns.

Sunday—Saturday's official statement says: Western front—Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Hostile attacks were renewed and there were violent artillery duels. The attacks, however, to the northwest of Courcellette and in the sector of Gueudecourt and Lesbœufs were repulsed.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: The hostile fire increased considerably during the afternoon against our positions on the heights east of the Meuse (Verdun front). French attacks between Douaumont and Vaux were without success.

Eastern front—Army group of Prince Leopold: Our successes on the left bank of the Narayuvka were increased by the storming of additional portions of the Russian main positions. They were maintained against attempts to reconquer them.

On the northern part of the Transylvanian east front fighting was again more active, but thus far without important infantry engagements. On the south front an isolated Rumanian attack was repulsed. Rosca height, southeast of Altschanz, has been occupied by the Rumanians.

Southwest of Predeal we recaptured a Rumanian position which had been taken on Nov. 2 but was lost again the following night. More than 250 prisoners fell into our hands.

There were no important events in Dobruja.

The situation on the Macedonian front is unchanged.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. BUCHAREST, Rumania (Monday)—The Rumanian war office communication issued yesterday says:

On the northern and northwestern fronts, along the frontier west of Moldavia, and as far as Predeal, the situation is unchanged.

In the Prahova Valley we have repulsed several enemy attacks. Toward evening our opponents succeeded in occupying part of our trenches on Montidhamu, northwest of Azuga.

In the region of Dragoslavele, and on the left bank of Alt, several enemy attacks have been repulsed.

In the Jiu Valley our pursuit of the Austro-Germans continues. We have captured additional prisoners.

At Orsova the situation is unchanged. On the southern front, all along the Danube, there has been an exchange of firing.

In Dobruja slight engagements have taken place.

Sunday—The official statement issued on Saturday says:

Northern and northwestern fronts: On the western Moldavian frontier the situation is unchanged.

West of the Buzeti stream we advanced and captured some war material.

At Table Butzi we advanced in a northerly direction in the valley of Teolajen, and took three officers and 104 men prisoners and captured two machine guns.

The situation at Predelus is unchanged.

In the Prahova Valley there has been an artillery bombardment. We took one officer and 27 men prisoners.

In the region of Dragoslavele there was an artillery bombardment.

To the left of the Alt the fighting continues.

To the west of the Jiu we continued our pursuit of the Austro-Germans, taking four guns and more than 20 machine guns, together with 435 prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material, including a large quantity of munitions.

At Orsova there was an artillery bombardment.

Southern front: There has been a bombardment all along the Danube, with light skirmishes in Dobruja.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. LONDON, England (Monday)—An official communication states that during the night a strong counterattack forced the British to relinquish a portion of the ground won by them in the neighborhood of Butte de Warlencourt.

East of Lesbœufs, the British have secured yesterday's gains. The British conducted three successful raids on trenches in Armentieres and Ypres regions.

The British official communication dealing with operations on Sunday on the Somme front says:

We attacked at several points along the front making some progress and taking a few prisoners. On our extreme right we cleared a pocket of Germans.

In the center we progressed on a front of over 1000 yards, securing the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt.

The weather continues unfavorable.

Sunday—The statement issued on Saturday afternoon reads:

Rain fell heavily during the night. We successfully raised the German lines northeast of Armentieres.

A strong enemy party entered our trenches near Culinchy, but was immediately expelled.

An enemy counterattack east of

Gueudecourt (in the Somme sector) yesterday suffered very heavy losses in proportion to its strength. Over 100 men have been counted. Thirty prisoners and four machine guns were captured by us.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PARIS, France (Monday)—The following official communication was issued last evening:

North of the Somme we made several successful attacks during the course of the day, accomplishing a series of appreciable advances between the region south of le Transloy and the district south of the St. Pierre Vaast Wood.

Between Lesbœufs and Sully Sail-lisel we pushed our lines several hundred meters in the direction of le Transloy. East of Sully Sail-lisel we captured a trench and conquered the greater part of the village of Sail-lisel.

South of this village we attacked from three sides at once the St. Pierre Vaast Wood, which is powerfully organized by the Germans, and made an important advance, capturing successively three trenches which defended the northern horn of the wood and also taking the whole line of the German position on the southwestern outskirts.

The fighting was particularly bitter on that section of the front. German counterattacks were brilliantly repulsed with the hand grenade and bayonet.

In the course of these actions we captured 522 prisoners, of whom 15 were officers.

On the right bank of the Meuse the artillery battle in the region of Douaumont continues. We occupy the entire village of Vaux.

Relative calm prevailed on the remainder of the front.

The official statement issued yesterday afternoon by the French war department says:

North of the Somme the Germans did not resume their attempt on our trenches in St. Pierre Vaast wood. The number of prisoners taken yesterday was 50. During the night there was an intermittent artillery duel.

On the right bank of the River Meuse there was a fairly heavy bombardment in the regions of Douaumont, Vaux and la Lauffe.

East of Ft. Vaux our troops, extending their progress, occupied during the night the village of Damloup, making some prisoners.

Sunday—The French statement issued on Saturday reads:

North of the Somme the Germans this morning attempted to drive us from trenches we captured on Wednesday on the western fringes of the St. Pierre Vaast wood. The attack, which was preceded by a furious bombardment, was shattered by our curtain and machine gun fire.

Parties of the Germans who succeeded in penetrating our lines were immediately ejected or captured. All the ground we had captured was entirely maintained.

On the right bank of the Meuse our troops extended their progress in the Vaux region. We held the western part of the village as far as the church. Northeast and east of the fort we have advanced several hundred meters from the work on the slopes which descend toward the Woivre. We again made prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. PETROGRAD, Russia (Monday)—The official announcement made yesterday by the Russian War Department says:

In the wooded Carpathians, in the region two versts south of Kimpolung an enemy battery was compelled to abandon its position, owing to the fire of our artillery.

South of the Dorna Watra our troops made an advance, occupying a series of heights between Lamuteiu Mount and the village of Esolo and southeast of Putna.

In Transylvania no events of importance occurred.

In Dobruja, on the Danube front, there was an exchange of fire. Skirmishes took place between scouting parties from both sides on the Casimoea-Rimnik-Tariverdi-Devenderia line.

Sunday: Yesterday's official statement says: Southwestern front in the region north of Szelov (Volynia), after artillery preparation, the Germans attacked our position with a force of about a battalion. The attack was repulsed. We took a number of prisoners.

In the neighborhood of the woods south of the villages of Michishou and Lipnicadolno, stubborn battles are raging. Our opponents, after violent bombardment with heavy artillery, launched an attack with considerable forces.

Our detachments counter-attacked and drove back the Germans at some places. However, they succeeded in occupying a portion of our advanced trenches on the heights east of the village of Lipnicadolno. The battle continues.

Caucasus front: South of Ornott the Turks assumed the offensive on the Sigi Koldar-Guldar-Melikhan front, but were repulsed by our fire and put to flight after a bayonet engagement.

In Transylvania attempts of our opponents to attack in the valley of the Alt were arrested by our artillery fire.

In the direction of the Jiu our adversaries, owing to Rumanian pressure, continued to retire northward. In this region a number of prisoners, four guns and other war booty were captured.

In Dobruja only outpost activity is reported.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. SALONIKA, Greece (Monday)—The Serbian official communication, issued yesterday, says:

Saturday the Bulgarians attempted three attacks in the region of the villages of Budimirtsa and Polog (Tchernia River region). All these

were repulsed and we took German and Bulgarian prisoners.

We have reliable news that in the recent fighting on the left bank of the Tchernia the Germans suffered enormous losses.

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Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

ROME, Italy (Monday)—An official communication states that the Italians stormed Mt. Volkovnjak, point 128 and point 123, east of San Grado, on Friday. The advance of more than 1100 yards brought the Italians to point 291 and along the Oppacchiasella-Kostanjevika Road to within 220 yards of the latter. During the day, 553 Austrians were captured, besides a battery of 105 millimeter howitzers, 1000 rounds of ammunition, machine guns and a whole transport column.

In Travignolo Valley, the Italians carried the strong position called the Observatory, 300 feet from the summit of Cima Bocche and consolidated the position.

On Saturday, the Italians extended their position south of Oppacchiasella-Kostanjevika Road, taking 200 prisoners, mostly wounded. The total number of prisoners captured in the last four days fighting is 8982, including 270 officers. Since the offensive began on Aug. 6, 40,363 Austrians have been captured, including 1008 officers, on the Italian front alone. Five Austrian counterattacks against the Observatory were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau. VIENNA, Austria (Monday)—The following official communication was issued yesterday by the Austro-Hungarian war office:

Eastern theater: On Nov. 3 a group of Austro-Hungarian monitors landed detachments of men on the Danube Island of Dinu and the Rumanian bank of the river opposite it. These detachments drove back the Rumanians and captured two guns and four munition wagons. Rumanian reinforcements were put to flight.

Front of Archduke Charles: West of the Szurdok Pass road the Rumanians continued their attacks but without success. Southeast of the Vorestorony-Rothenturm Pass sector we gained ground. Southwest of Predeal Pass, German and Austro-Hungarian troops captured in desperate fighting the strongly entrenched and stubbornly defended Clabucetui position, and quickly pressing forward, took a second enemy line. Our opponents left 14 officers, including several regimental commanders, and 647 men in our hands. The total captures in the fighting south of the Predeal Pass was thus increased to 1747 prisoners and also eight guns and 20 machine guns.

In the frontier region east of Brasso (Kronstadt) our opponents have again renewed their attack. In the region of Tulghes our front at two points has been pressed back about two kilometers.

Italian theater: On the Carso plateau the Italians yesterday directed their principal efforts against positions on the southern portion of the plateau. On this occasion the region around Jamiano (northeast of Monfalcone) was the focal point of the fighting. Our trenches at this point were subjected from early morning to a lively fire which increased in intensity each time before the infantry advanced. All the attacks, especially the last one, which was attempted as late as 8 o'clock in the evening, collapsed before our line with the heaviest of losses to our opponents.

On the other sections of the battle front the artillery duel is being continued with unweakened intensity.

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Two Great Buildings—Washington, Summer, Avon, Bedford and Chauncy Street, Boston

## GREEK VILLAGE IS OCCUPIED BY ENTENTE FORCES

(Continued from page one)

that when the powers recognized the provisional Government, the latter would be permitted the use of the fleet and cannon which would awaken echoes of Hellespont and arouse Greece.

It is impossible to say whether M. Venizelos desires fuller recognition than that the Provisional Government is a de facto Government where recognized by the majority, but statements which appear to emanate from him do not indicate that he does.

The Hestia, for instance, declares it is in a position to announce that the Provisional Government considers the decision of the Boulogne conference as communicated to it in detail as entirely satisfactory for the National movement. Nor is it of any consequence, the Hestia says, if the protecting powers have mean time deferred their decision regarding formal recognition of the Provisional Government.

The leader of the National movement is in no way concerned over forms, while he possesses in full the substantial recognition of the powers and every moral and material support from them, for his mission.

On this occasion, the Hestia adds, it must be again emphasized that the National movement is devoid of the slightest antidynastic character and that absolutely no action on the part of the leaders of the movement justifies the opposite view.

On Saturday the shipping strikes still continued.

The Government is prepared to compensate the families of the Angeliki victims, but is not yet prepared to make a declaration as to the safety of Greek shipping at sea.

Meantime Admiral du Fournet's note has provided a daily crisis in Athens and the Government's resignation may follow if the French Admiral persists.

In this connection interviews between the French Minister and King Constantine and between the Greek Foreign Minister and M. Zaimis immediately following Saturday's Cabinet council are of particular interest.

### ASSEMBLY LUNCHEONS

Development and protection of American trade, domestic and foreign, will be discussed at the first three assembly luncheons to be held at Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, by the Chamber of Commerce. At past luncheons a new subject has been introduced at every meeting, but this year different speakers will talk on the same question. Robert E. M. Cowie, vice-president and general manager of a large express company, will speak on the transportation phases of the subject on Thursday. The industrial phases of this topic will be taken up by George W. Perkins Dec. 7, at the second luncheon, and the financial aspects by Ferdinand C. Schwedman at the third luncheon Jan. 4.

## GERMAN OPINION OF FIGHTING ON SOMME

BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—By wireless to Sayville—A report issued from the German army headquarters with regard to the offensive by the Anglo-French forces in the Somme region is published in the German newspapers.

"The attacking powers," it says, "without any doubt conceived and planned a battle of the greatest style, destined to change radically the general, strategic situation on the war theaters of three continents. The result is hardly noticeable even on maps of the largest scale."

"The gain of this infection of the German line, according to conservative calculation, cost about 600,000 men, a loss that means 2000 men for each square kilometer of terrain transformed into a desert. The enemy has not even obtained the conquest of Peronne and Bapaume."

"The fact that these figures offer sharp contrast to the result reached is the reason why the Entente Powers now deny their original intentions in making the attack, and why they affirm that they did not plan to break through but only to keep German masses of troops on the western front."

"The first great thrust of the Entente offensive in July surpassed German expectations as to power and endurance, but it failed."

"The result of the Somme battle, therefore, can be stated as follows: The enemy did not succeed in breaking through the German lines. Neither did he crush the German forces, which would have meant the weakening of the German west front. The enemy did not even obtain the modest aim of detaining a sufficient number of German troops on the western front in order to impede a great German action in another war theater. Conquered Dobruja and liberated Transylvania are proofs of this."

## I. W. W. AND CITIZENS FIGHT IN WASHINGTON

EVERETT, Wash.—At least six men were killed and 40 wounded Sunday in a fight at the Everett City Wharf between 250 members of the Industrial Workers of the World, who came here from Seattle on the steamer Verona, and a posse of 150 citizens, headed by Sheriff Don McRae. The trouble has been on for several months and was the outgrowth of a strike of single weavers.

### CAMBRIDGE TEACHERS CLUB

Prof. Charles F. Copeland of Harvard is to give a program of readings before the Cambridge Teachers Club at its opening meeting for the year on Nov. 17. This meeting will be held in Washington Hall of Rindge Technical School on Irving Street, corner of Broadway. According to custom a Christmas party will be held early in December. The program for the year includes an opera talk by Havrah Hubbard, a bird talk by F. Schuyler Matthews of Cambridge and drama.

## HOTEL LENOX

ANNOUNCES

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## PRESIDENT IN FINAL MESSAGE URGES VIGILANCE

Precautions Necessary Against Conscienceless Agents Who May Resort to Wrong Practices, He Declares to Helpers

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—President Wilson has completed his campaign activities and will await here the outcome of the election on Tuesday. Regardless of the result, it was said by officials here, he will soon begin to map out a program for the session of Congress beginning next month. This program includes railroad legislation and a bill to allow American exporters to form common selling agencies abroad.

The President showed deep interest in newspaper accounts of the closing of the campaign and read a number of polls collected for him at the executive offices. It was said he was pleased with the outlook.

Messages giving final estimates in various states were received from Democratic leaders in virtually every section of the country. Without exception, officials said, the reports were favorable and indicated a Democratic victory. Similar reports were received at the executive offices from Democratic headquarters in New York and Chicago. As a result Secretary Tamm, speaking for the President, predicted that Mr. Wilson would be re-elected overwhelmingly.

The President will vote in Princeton on Tuesday. He will go there by motor. He took a long motor ride Sunday with Mrs. Wilson.

The President on Sunday night wired his final word of the campaign to the men who have worked to bring about his reelection. The telegram, sent to every state and county chairman in the country, follows:

"I thank you heartily for the splendid work done by you and all the workers in the cause of progressive principles in this campaign. The fight is won, I fully believe; I take this means of urging you to renewed exertions and vigilance to see that belated efforts to confuse the public judgment do not succeed.

"Our country is prosperous, secure and happy, and its prosperity is upon a sound basis. Steps to protect our commerce and industry in any emergency after the European war ends have been taken. The anti-dumping clause of the so-called war revenue act provides the executive with ample power to prevent the dumping of European surplus manufactures upon our markets.

"The tariff commission will shortly be appointed and at work to provide the facts which will determine what other legislation is necessary or desirable. I need not add that the Federal Reserve Act is a guarantee against panics and that the Federal Trade Commission will aid, as it already has helped, to preserve the stability of our domestic and foreign commerce.

"I am confident that the time has passed in America when votes can be bought, the ballot box defiled by corrupt practices, or the judgments of the American people determined or influenced in any way by the use of money. It is, however, our duty to take every precaution, lest conscienceless agents of the sinister forces working in opposition to progressive principles and popular government resort in their desperation to industrial coercion or to the evil and insidious practices of a decade and more ago."

## Democrats Offer Comrades

President Wilson Says Opponents Offer Only Masterpiece

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—President Wilson Saturday at Shadow Lawn accused the opposition of attempting to coerce workmen and charged that political capital is being made out of unsettled questions "which if not settled wisely might bring this country at any time into the world conflict." Predicting Democratic victory tomorrow, the President declared:

"Having despaired of an issue they are filling the country with alarms. They are not only filling the country with alarms, but they are attempting coercion of their laborers. They imagine that these men are not their own masters, and dare not vote as they think, but at last, I thank God, the American laborer is awake.

"I feel rising in my pulses already the inspiration and impulse which is to come not only to the United States but to the world next Tuesday. I do not identify myself with this. To me has fallen the unspeakable good fortune of happening to be the spokesman of the American people at this crucial and fateful time."

Mr. Wilson asserted that the Republican party had fallen back on the protective tariff as its only issue. "They know perfectly well," he said, "that all the pretenses about the protective tariff have been torn away," adding that the industries with the highest protection paid the lowest wages.

"The difference between the Republican party and the Democratic party is this," he continued: "The Republican party offers them masters; we offer them comrades and leaders. The Republican party offers to take care of them; we offer to go into the fight shoulder to shoulder with them to get the rights which no man has a right to give them."

The President's address was delivered before a large gathering, which came from Jersey City, Newark, Trenton, Princeton and other towns and cities in the state, including a delegation of Princeton professors and students. Governor Fielder of New Jersey presided.

It is not worth while to stop to

think how you have voted in the past," declared the President, discussing problems facing the United States. "My ambition is to have the United States set an example of unselfishness. The real foundation of good business is a contented people. The sources of business are in the energies of mankind. You never before had the things to vote for you have now. I am glad the day of the 'old guard' is gone.

"We can see the American people at last asserting themselves by rejecting the old leadership under which they were so long led astray and turning to do things for themselves. The difference between the Republican party and the Democratic is this: The Republican party offers them masters; we offer them comrades and leaders. The Republican party offers to take care of them, we offer to go into the fight shoulder to shoulder with them to get the rights which no man has a right to give to them. The ranks are formed."

"The United States will never again be what it has been. The United States was once in enjoyment of what we used to call splendid isolation. The 3000 miles of the Atlantic seemed to hold all European affairs at arm's length from us. The great spaces of the Pacific seemed to disclose no threat of influence upon our politics.

"With this outlook, is it worth while to stop and think of party advantage? Is it worth while stopping to think of an era that is concluded and gone by? For my part, I thank God that the era of the old guard has gone by. They never conceived or understood an unselfish purpose in their lives."

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Victor Christian William Cavendish, ninth Duke of Devonshire, the newly appointed Governor-General of Canada, belongs to one of the most prominent ruling families in the United Kingdom. The owner of 186,000 acres, including valuable mining property, his residences include Chatsworth House and Hardwicke Hall, Derbyshire; Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire; Compton Place, Eastbourne; Lismore Castle, Waterford, and Devonshire House, Piccadilly, London. Chatsworth House, Hardwicke, and Devonshire House have fine picture galleries, and there is also a fine library and statue gallery at Chatsworth. From 1891 to 1908 the Duke of Devonshire was Liberal Unionist member of Parliament. From 1909 to 1913 he was treasurer of His Majesty's household, and Financial Secretary to the Treasury from 1903 to 1905. Since 1915 he has been a civil lord of the admiralty in the coalition government.

Samuel Train Dutton, who has been elected general secretary of the World's Court League, which is to establish itself as a clearing house of peace movements in the United States, is a New Hampshire man, educated at Yale, who, during most of his career, has been an educator. He first attracted national attention as superintendent of the schools of Brookline, Mass., where he was in charge from 1890 to 1900. Then he was called to be professor of school administration and superintendent of schools at the Teachers' College of Columbia University, and for 15 years he filled the place with distinction. He then retired to give himself to the cause of peace and international arbitration. He has been a working official of the New York Peace Society, the World's Peace Foundation, and the Carnegie Foundation. In 1913 he served on an international commission that investigated the Balkan war. He is a prolific author of works dealing with education and with the peace movement.

Merritt Lane of Jersey City, who has been named vice-chancellor of the Equity Court of New Jersey, will draw a salary of \$12,000 a year for as much of his seven-year term as he fills. He was graduated from the New York Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1902. During the period when the State's largest insurance company was changing from a stock company to a mutual basis he was prominent as counsel for the policyholders, working under the leadership of former United States Attorney-General Griggs. New Jersey preserves a chancery court as one of the reminders of its colonial beginnings, and, in so doing, is more loyal to tradition than most of the original commonwealths of the American Union.

Miss Bessie McDonald of Toronto, who was graduated with honors from Toronto University a few years ago, and has specialized in sociology and in social service work, has been appointed by the Minister of Labor to have general supervision of the interests of the women workers of Canada. Conditions of industry in the Dominion since the war opened, by reason of which Toronto alone now has 15,000 women employed in the factories, have forced upon the labor department more duties of a supervisory sort, and have led the Minister of Labor, the Hon. T. W. Crothers, to provide a responsible official guide for the staff of women inspectors throughout the country, which he set about establishing soon after he came into office.

Francis Charles Trench O'Hara, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce for Canada since 1908, has recently been outlining methods by which trade between Canada and Great Britain may be increased. Mr. O'Hara is a native of Ontario, who, after a brief experience with banking and with journalism, became private secretary to the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Cartwright, then Minister of Trade and Commerce. The knowledge thus gained, and his experience with the technical details of the department, made it natural that, in 1904, Mr. O'Hara should be made superintendent of the trade commissioner service, and later, be given special duties in connection with Chinese immigration. He is a writer of merit and a patron of the fine arts.

## LAST APPEAL OF MR. HUGHES MADE TO VOTERS

Republican Nominee in Address at Madison Square Garden—Rights of American Citizens to Be Protected

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Charles E. Hughes closed his campaign Saturday night with a big meeting at Madison Square Garden. The Garden was comfortably filled by 7 o'clock, but most of the crowd which had gathered evidently wanted to see the Hughes torchlight parade, then going on, before seeking admission. Every seat was taken, however, when the blare of bands heralded the candidate's coming.

"It has been quite apparent for some time that the American people were about to record a very decisive conviction. I think I can forecast the determination which is to be recorded next Tuesday," said Mr. Hughes.

"I believe that the American people have determined that this nation shall regain its international prestige and that the rights of American citizens shall be protected throughout the world.

"We propose that this nation shall stand erect before the world with conscious self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of justice, not truculent nor threatening, but exhibiting firmness and consistency and indomitable spirit which will show that we mean what we say and that we say what we mean.

"We cannot maintain our peace if we let any nation be under any misapprehension as to the true sentiment of the United States. We ought not to permit misunderstandings of our true intentions and firm convictions. We should in that way merely aid in the creation of feelings which would undoubtedly breed resentment and in critical emergencies but inflame that old spirit of American patriotism.

"It is better that America should be understood in the beginning, and then our nation's truest worth as well as our respect for ourselves would never be doubted or misunderstood by any people.

"I say to the American people that they cannot trust an Administration which has permitted itself to place at the head of our great bureaus of administration men conspicuously unfit to discharge the duties thus devolved upon them.

"I think that the American people are about to record their dissatisfaction with the state of our industrial preparedness. I think that they are alive to the very serious situation in which we are placed at this time. It will not do to make light of it. It will not escape attention by various animadversions and destructive criticisms with regard to American business men."

"There has been much talk in these latter days about the labor vote," he went on. "I want to say this: You cannot buy the labor vote; you cannot coerce the labor vote; you cannot frighten the labor vote; you cannot impose upon the labor vote by talking about invisible government or by any kind of vilification of motives."

"We stand here desirous to give opportunities for work, desirous to build up every agency for the American workingman. We are here as the friends of labor, because we are devoted to those policies through which alone the ideals of labor can be attained.

"If I am elected President, and I expect to be elected President, we shall have an administration which has no interests but the interests of the United States, which knows no policy but the supreme welfare of the people of the United States. It will not be coerced by threat from any quarter.

"We want men to feel, wherever they are, that if they are prosecuting their lawful business, if they are adhering to the principles which govern them, so far as their rights are concerned under international law, that they have the full protection of their country."

Large crowds of business men and women, on their way from luncheon cheered Mr. Hughes at every stop. The first of his addresses was made to a gathering held under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club at Broadway and Twenty-sixth Street. From there he went to Union Square, where a platform had been erected in the open for him. The other meetings were in Lafayette street and on lower Broadway, where he addressed voters of the Twenty-third Assembly District, the Commercial Travelers Sound Money League and the women's bureau of the Hughes Alliance, respectively.

Candidate Hughes will vote early tomorrow in a laundry on Forty-fourth Street near the Hotel Astor, his legal residence. Following a custom set him by his father, he will do this before breakfast, but his managers withheld the exact hour today, so that throngs would not interrupt his voting, or he theirs.

## Prohibition Outlook

Leaders Look for Much Larger Vote Than Usual

NEW YORK, N. Y.—It is believed that the Prohibition party will roll a much heavier vote than usual on Tuesday. Just how heavy the vote will be is not predicted. An official of the Anti-Saloon League explained that many votes would, he believed, be cast for the party ticket by voters who did not hope for success, but who believe that by increasing the vote the question might become a national issue. The five states which are now "wet"

and in which prohibition is a living issue at the coming election are California, Montana, South Dakota, Nebraska and Michigan.

The reported outlook in Montana is so good that the organization here predicts that the State will come into the "dry" column. The vote is on a referendum submitted by the Legislature of 1915, which, if adopted by the people, is to become effective Dec. 31, 1918.

South Dakota, which has 400 dry towns to 92 wet ones, is also voting this fall on statewide prohibition. The Prohibitionists are optimistic. In Michigan the fight has been keen and the interest, especially in the automobile centers and where large industrial plants are located is great.

The eyes of the Prohibition party are just now turned on Utah. While there is no statewide prohibition proposal to be voted on in the State the Prohibitionists believe the election of a new Legislature and Governor will insure the passage of a prohibition law.

## Big Gain Expected

Socialists Expect to Increase Vote Largely

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Socialist leaders predict that the increase in their vote this year will be from 50 to 100 per cent. They hope to elect as many as eight representatives and, possibly, one senator.

The three strongest Socialist centers in the country are New York City, Oklahoma and Milwaukee. In this city the reelection of Meyer London to the House is accepted as a foregone conclusion among the Socialists. Morris Hillquit, another congressional candidate, is regarded as having a fair chance to carry the twentieth district. The Socialists will not lose either the twelfth or twentieth districts by reason of failure to have plenty of men of action at the polls.

The Socialists declare also that Benson will receive the electoral vote of Oklahoma, although the State is usually considered safe in the Democratic column.

## NATIONAL POLITICAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Leaders of both principal parties continue to claim Indiana. Those who endeavor to view things impartially, however, believe that nationally the result is in doubt. So far as the State and local issues are concerned, these have to do mostly with efficient administration and honesty. There is reason to believe that the Republicans will win in the State, and if the pressure is sufficiently strong, Mr. Hughes may obtain the electoral vote.

President Wilson, however, has a magnificent following, and Vice-President Marshall is highly regarded by the people of Indiana. Mr. Wilson's recent appearance in this city is believed to have won him much farmer support. His addresses on this occasion were devoted to highway improvement, rural credit and agricultural education. Mr. Hughes has made more than 40 speeches in Indiana.

## Prohibition Question

Texas Legislature to Handle Amendment Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—One of the first questions which the Legislature will be elected on Nov. 7 will have to face next January is that of submitting to the voters a constitutional amendment providing for state-wide prohibition. At the Democratic primaries last July the question of submission won by 2000 votes, but the Democratic State convention failed to make submission one of the planks in its platform.

It will require a two-thirds vote in both Senate and House of Representatives to submit the amendment, to a vote of the people. The Nov. 7 election will have little bearing on the issue, as it will make no changes in the senators nominated at the Democratic primaries and only about two or three among the representatives. The Prohibitionists maintain that they will have five more than the necessary two-thirds in the House and exactly the two-thirds vote in the Senate.

Around the strength of the Prohibitionists in the Senate will center one of the hottest fights in years. The "pros" claim that the Fourteenth District went for submission, while the "antis" say they have figures to show that it did not.

The question of state-wide prohibition lost by 90,000 votes in 1887. In 1911, when the question was last submitted, it lost by only 6000 votes.

## PLEA BY PRESIDENT SOUGHT

LONG BRANCH, N. J.—President Wilson will be asked today to include in his annual Thanksgiving proclamation an appeal to the people of the United States to assist the war sufferers in Europe. The request is to be made by Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, and Charles S. MacFarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America.

## PARRAL REPORTED ABANDONED

EL PASO, Tex.—Parral has been abandoned by the Carranza garrison under command of General Luis Herrera, according to passengers arriving Sunday night by train from Chihuahua City. Nothing could be learned, however, of the Americans there, they said.

## SPLIT TICKETS ARE LOOKED FOR IN THE ELECTION

Presidential and United States Senatorial Contests Expected to Show Considerable Diversion From Party Lines

The "splitting" of tickets to a large degree in the presidential and United States senatorial contests is looked for tomorrow by Massachusetts election officials. Party lines are expected to be followed rather closely in the gubernatorial and other state tickets and in the contests for seats in the Legislature, as well as in the county contests. Since the State is generally Republican, the following of party lines and the outpouring of voters, as in all years of presidential elections, are counted on to help the Republican party materially.

"Split" tickets in the presidential contest will result, according to reports to political headquarters, from the desire of many Republicans to cast a vote for President Wilson, and then vote the remainder of their party ticket "straight," and from a similar inclination on the part of Democrats to give Charles E. Hughes their presidential vote. Democratic leaders say that whereas six months ago there was considerable hostility to the President among Democrats of Massachusetts because of the interference of the Mexican revolutionists with religious propaganda in Mexico, this feeling has largely subsided. Hence, split Democratic tickets on account of the religious feature of the Mexican policy of President Wilson are not expected to be as numerous as predicted earlier.

In this connection, the 200,000 "fliers" containing alleged statements on conditions in Mexico by Mrs. Edith O'Shaughnessy, wife of former Minister O'Shaughnessy, distributed to Boston Democrats Saturday by the Massachusetts-Hughes Alliance, was a final campaign effort to secure a "split" over the issue.

The splitting of tickets in the United States senatorial contest is expected to come mainly in Boston, where followers of certain leaders may "knife" John F. Fitzgerald by voting for his Republican opponent, Senator Lodge. It is said that some of the rivals of Mr. Fitzgerald and their followers believe the former mayor will be politically "finished" if he suffers an overwhelming defeat this year. The most powerful Democratic chieftain of the city, Martin M. Lomasney, who has no personal ambition to hold high office, appears to be supporting Mr. Fitzgerald loyally, and yesterday, at the annual Sunday-before-election meeting of the Handicapped Club, instructed the Lomasney lieutenants to work for a "straight" party vote.

On the eve of the election, the former Progressive party leaders, now divided among the Republican, Democratic and Progressive party camps, are making a final effort to swing into line the former independent voters who left the Republican and Democratic parties to form a new organization under the leadership of Colonel Roosevelt. How the former Progressives will vote on the presidential contest is puzzling the leaders. The Republicans claim at least three-quarters of the 1912 vote which was cast for Roosevelt, but this claim is not recognized as sound by their Democratic opponents. Last year's gubernatorial election indicated that the bulk of the Progressives had gone into the Republican camp, so far as the State ticket was concerned, and a similar result is looked for Tuesday by Governor McCall and his lieutenants in the voting for State ticket candidates.

Tonight is to be utilized until a late hour by the State and local candidates, more with a view of sustaining interest than of making votes. A feeling prevails that the voters are settled as to how they will ballot tomorrow.

Most of the evening rallies will be out-of-door affairs and tonight special attention is to be paid to Lynn, Salem and Lawrence, cities in the seventh Congressional district. There will be nine rallies in Lynn during the evening. Out-of-door rallies will be held in Natick, Attleboro, Peabody, Framingham, Ashland and throughout the fourth Congressional district.

The Democratic gubernatorial candidate, Frederick W. Mansfield, is to end his campaign with a tour of Boston tonight. Mayor Curley and Mr. Fitzgerald are expected to accompany him. The first speech by Mr. Mansfield is due to be made at an out-of-door meeting at 7 o'clock at the corner of Minot Street and Neponset Avenue, Dorchester.

Announcement was made today that at a convention of leaders of patriotic societies in Boston Saturday, a vote of indorsement of Congressman Ernest W. Roberts of Chelsea was passed. This action was said to have been taken after a thorough discussion and presentation of information about Mr. Roberts and his opponent, Alvan T. Fuller, Independent. The latter's political headquarters today announce the indorsement of Mr. Fuller's candidacy by former Governor Walsh.

Caleb Harrison, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Vice-President, delivered an address at the local headquarters of the party, 63 Shawmut Avenue, last night, in which he declared that the eight-hour legislation passed at the behest of President Wilson was enacted under coercion. It doesn't limit the workday to eight hours, he said, but has the effect of compelling workmen to perform 10 hours' labor in eight hours.

John Sweeney was chairman of the meeting. He announced that Arthur E. Reimer, Socialist Labor Party can-

## Mandel Brothers November Bargain Bulletin

Thruout November the above caption, in any Chicago newspaper, will signify that all the knowledge of an expert organization, all the financial strength of a great business enterprise, are being used to wage your battle against rising costs.

MANDEL BROTHERS CHICAGO

didate for President, will speak at 63 Shawmut Avenue Thursday night.

Senator Lodge urged the reelection of Governor McCall. The latter's administration had been one of "dignity, character and efficiency," he said.

Former Governor Bates cited illustrations of unemployment three years ago, due, he claimed, to the Underwood tariff schedules and the resultant closing of American mills and factories.

## Ballot Boxes Leave City Hall

Eight ballot boxes, the first to leave City Hall Annex for use in the national election tomorrow, are to be taken to Hyde Park this afternoon by two patrolmen sent for the purpose by Captain Driscoll of Station 18. The boxes leave City Hall Annex at 3 p. m. and will be used for eight precincts of Hyde Park.

Contracts have been made for 118 carriages and automobiles to appear at the annex at 4 a. m. tomorrow to convey the 215 other ballot boxes to the various polling places about the city. Most of the vehicles also will carry two patrolmen as guards, although in a few instances the number will be greater. The Board of Election Commissioners report satisfactory progress in preliminary preparations for the election.

## Rally in Faneuil Hall

The final big rally of the campaign under the auspices of the Republican state committee was held this noon in Faneuil Hall with Governor McCall, Senator Lodge and former Gov. John L. Bates as the speakers.

In opening the meeting, Chairman Edward A. Thurston of the state committee called attention to a circular printed in French and bearing the picture of the Democratic candidate for Governor, Frederick W. Mansfield. This circular, he said, had been circulated extensively among Franco-Americans and its statements constituted a "base appeal to race." This "claim to prejudice" was scored as an insult to the 50,000 Franco-American voters of the state, who Chairman Thurston did not believe would be influenced by it.

The cost of government and its influence with respect to the cost of living formed the text of the speech delivered by Governor McCall.

"The extra direct taxes put upon Massachusetts alone by the national administration during the present year amounts to more than the whole of our state tax," said the Governor. "and next year it is to amount to about twice our state tax."

## NEVADA REGARDED CLOSEST STATE IN ELECTION OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

RENO, Nev.—Nevada, probably the closest state in the Union—Senator Newlands, Democrat, having won his seat by 40 votes and Congressman Roberts, Republican, by 800 two years ago—will tomorrow, according to the best independent opinion available, go for Wilson by from 1500 to 2000. While the managers of both parties publicly claim the State, Republican leaders privately concede it to Mr. Wilson by that figure. The Republicans assert that Mr. Roberts and Mr. Platt, Republican candidates for the House of Representatives and the Senate respectively, will win over Messrs. Caine and Pittman, the Democratic candidates for these offices, Pittman being the incumbent Senator. The Democrats are equally confident of gaining these seats. A Grant Miller, Socialist candidate for the Senate, will run a strong third, but his election seems hardly probable.

## CAPTAIN KOENIG TO BE HONORED

The executive council of the Harvard College Deutscher Verein has appointed to confer the membership on the German commander at New London



**Filene's NEW MOTOR BOOTS FOR WOMEN**  
Black and white, tan and white, all black or all gray. \$10 for all except the gray kind, which are \$12.

## DAFFODIL BAGS OF CHIFFON VELVET

New silk and velvet purses that are quaintly feminine. Petals of chiffon velvet with myriads of silver beads. Bright silk lining with purse and mirror for fixings. Colors match suits. \$3.95.



**THE WIMPLE HAT**  
One of the new skating styles, that can be appropriated for motoring. The picture shows the new wimple hat. It is made of knitted angora wool. It is made according to medieval wimple traditions, but instead of reminding you of castles and crusades it breathes automobiles and airships. \$15.



**THE NEW NOTCH-COLLAR TAILOR-MADE**  
It fills the need for something to wear that is not everlastingly dreary. In Oxford gray mixtures, extremely well tailored. \$35.

## NEW SPORT SUITS—THE TRENCH SUIT

An adaptation in mixtures of the coat worn abroad by the soldiers in the trenches. \$55.

(Filene's—mail orders filled—5th floor)  
Washington St., at South—Boston



## EIGHTH PARADES BOSTON STREETS UPON ITS RETURN

Three Battalions Arrive in Boston Under Command of Lieut.-Col. Perry—Home Cities Welcome Soldiers

Greetings were accorded the "boys" of the Eighth Regiment Massachusetts National Guard, on their return from El Paso, Tex., today. The first round of the official welcome that has been planned for them for many weeks was the parade through Boston streets. When the guardsmen arrived in their home cities—Cambridge, Everett, Lynn, Haverhill, Gloucester, Salem, Somerville and Lawrence—another round of welcome awaited them.

The three battalions arrived at the North Station last night or during the early morning hours and at 9:30 a. m. today began the march through downtown Boston, where they were viewed by City and State officials at City Hall and the State House. Field and staff officers were mounted, Lt.-Col. William H. Perry, commanding the regiment as a result of the resignation of Col. Frank A. Graves, having arranged with Capt. Edward B. Richardson of Battery A for a supply of horses for the occasion.

Governor McCall reviewed the militiamen from a stand in front of the State House. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter, Ruth, and his guests included P. W. Stearns, Col. John N. Sherburne of the First Regiment of Field Artillery, Senator James F. Cavanaugh, Col. Willis W. Stover of the Sixth Regiment, and Charles S. Baxter.

Others on the reviewing stand were Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, Secretary of the Commonwealth Albert P. Langtry, State Treasurer Charles L. Burritt, Councilors Herbert P. Wagsott and Henry C. Mulligan, and the Governor's military staff as follows: Adjutant General Gardner W. Pearson, chief of staff; Capt. J. Lawrence Blake and Richard Lawrence, the Governor's aides; Lieut.-Comdr. H. G. Copeland, Capt. Josiah Hathaway, Capt. C. M. Rotch, and Lieut. G. L. Prescott.

Mayor Curley and other city officials reviewed the procession from a stand in front of City Hall Annex. The streets all along the route were lined by many spectators who frequently cheered the men. At the North Station it was estimated that nearly 10,000 people were gathered. It was said to have been the largest regiment to parade in Boston since the Civil War. Company C of Cambridge, in command of Capt. H. Dwight Cushing, paraded 148 men, within two of full war strength.

The men marched in heavy marching order, with knapsacks and shelter halves on their backs. In the procession were 51 officers and 1489 men and the route carried them through the following streets: Canal, Washington, Court, Tremont, Beacon, Charles, Boylston, Tremont, Scollay, Hanover, Washington, Canal and back to the North Station. The parade was routed up Court Street so that the city officials could review the command from a stand in front of City Hall Annex, School Street being impassable since it is receiving a new pavement.

On returning to the North Station the companies from distant cities boarded special cars attached to Boston & Maine trains and proceeded immediately to their respective armories. Companies A, C and E with the machine gun company and headquarters detail took special trolleys to Cambridge. Company B of Everett, and companies D and F of Lynn went from Boston on one train. Company G went to Gloucester, H to Salem, K and M to Somerville, F to Haverhill and L to Lawrence.

Cambridge received the "boys" royally this morning, a delegation of citizens headed by Mayor Wendell D. Rockwood and members of the Municipal Council greeting the local companies just as they stepped off of the Harvard bridge on to Cambridge soil once more. The noon program was a luncheon served by the women's relief committee in the armory.

Various military organizations of Somerville greeted the local companies and escorted them to their armory. Members of the city government also participated.

The Everett commands marched from the station between lines formed by several thousand school children.

The Salem Light Infantry Veterans Association received the guardsmen at that city and escorted them past City Hall for review by Mayor Benson and the City Council.

Lynn was "dressed up" this morning in anticipation of the return of the militiamen. This afternoon the men will parade through the street on the way to their armory.

On arriving at Haverhill Company F was greeted by Mayor Albert L. Bartlett and a delegation of citizens, following which a military parade was held.

### Sweetser Headquarters

Relative to the headquarters of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser, commander of the second brigade, Massachusetts National Guard, which it is proposed to transfer from the Commonwealth armory, Governor McCall has sent the following wire to the Brigadier-General: "No final decision prejudicial to you will be made while you are out of the Commonwealth in the National service. I believe a decision entirely satisfactory to you can be arrived at on your return."

## CAMPAIGN'S END BRINGS ISSUES UP TO VOTERS

(Continued from page one)

spent nearly two months on the road when he concluded the fight for his cause in his home town, Indianapolis, Saturday. He has traveled approximately 20,000 miles, through 34 states. Allan L. Benson, the Socialist candidate, and Arthur E. Reimer, the Socialist Labor nominee, have also campaigned ardently.

Vice-President Marshall and every member of the Wilson Cabinet, except Secretary Lansing, have actively assisted the President, while Mr. Hughes has had the aid of former Presidents Taft and Roosevelt and the Vice-Presidential nominee, Charles W. Fairbanks.

Women have taken a more active part in the presidential campaign than ever before because of the fact that several states have been added to those where the women have the vote since the last presidential election.

Viewing the situation today, and with claims of victory from both Democrats and Republicans, it appeared that the people of New York, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana come the nearest to holding the balance of power. Both sides claim this "big four" of states. Their total in the electoral college is 113—nearly 43 per cent of the 266 votes necessary to a choice.

The strictest neutral—or even the strongest Republican, for that matter—concedes the Democrats the "solid South"—a block of 136 votes. This 136 comprises the electoral votes of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Oklahoma. It does not include Missouri and Kentucky, heretofore classified as component parts of the solid South and this year claimed by Democrats still to be in that section, but adjudged by Republicans to be debatable ground.

In the presidential race, therefore, Republican Candidate Hughes starts off with his opponent given a lead of 136 votes. The Republicans also are sure of the electoral vote of six states—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania and Iowa. That leaves President Wilson with a net lead in the vote race of 66 shares in the electoral college.

But unless there is a cataclysm in the voting tomorrow, the strictly neutral admit that the 113 votes of the "big four" will be the real turning point in the election. The Democrats claim all four States today; so do the Republicans.

In Illinois lies the real enigma—close to 800,000 new women voters. Because they are new in their exercise of the franchise, and because they are women, political prognosticators are exceedingly shy in making any predictions on the State today.

In New York, with 45 votes, in the electoral college, the problem the Republicans face is to keep the New York City normal Democratic majority down and run up the normal Republican up-state majority to as high a point as possible.

Indiana and Ohio have been strenuous battle grounds during the campaign. The air has been filled with oratory, charges and countercharges. Republicans particularly want a cleansweep in Indiana because there are two senators up for election there. Second only to the interest in the candidates of the various parties for the heads of the nation, come the contests for United States senators. Thirty-three senators will be elected in 32 states, besides the two elected in Maine in September. The Republicans gained one seat by the Maine result, which leaves the Democrats at present with a majority of 15 in the national upper House. Included in the 33 contests are special elections to fill vacancies caused by the passing away of Senators Shively of Indiana and Clarke of Arkansas. To win control of the Senate the Republicans must hold on to the 15 Republican seats that are being contested, and gain eight more in states now represented by Democrats.

The Republicans whose terms expire are: John D. Works, California; George P. McLean, Connecticut; Henry A. du Pont, Delaware; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan; Moses E. Clapp, Minnesota; Thomas B. Catron, New Mexico; Porter J. McCumber, North Dakota; George T. Oliver, Pennsylvania; Henry F. Lippitt, Rhode Island; Carroll S. Page, Vermont; George Sutherland, Utah; Miles Polinder, Washington; Robert M. La Follette, Wisconsin; Clarence D. Clark, Wyoming.

Of the Democratic senators whose terms expire there are: Henry E. Ashurst, Arizona; James P. Clarke, Arkansas; Nathan P. Bryan, Florida; John W. Kern, Indiana; Thomas Taggart, Indiana; Blair Lee, Maryland; James A. Reed, Missouri; John Sharp Williams, Mississippi; Henry L. Myers, Montana; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; Key Pittman, Nevada; James E. Malone, New Jersey; James A. O'Gorman, New York; Adlai Stevenson, Ohio; Luke Lee, Tennessee; Charles A. Culberson, Texas; Claude A. Swanson, Virginia; William E. Chilton, West Virginia.

It is conceded that the Democrats will elect senators in Arkansas, Florida, Mississippi, Texas and Virginia, and it is probable they will win in Arizona, Missouri, Nevada and Tennessee. This leaves only nine Democratic seats, at present, of which the Republicans hope to get eight.

All the states elect their full number of representatives in Congress, barring Maine, which has already elected Carl E. Milliken as Governor, Frederick Hale of Portland for the six-year senatorial term, and Bert M. Fernald of West Poland for the two-year term. Maine also chose representatives as follows when its election was held in September: Louis B. Goodall (R.), Wallace H. White Jr. (R.), John A. Peters (R.), Ira G. Hersey (R.).

The full number of congressional representatives, then, to be elected to-

morrow, is 435. Hawaii and Alaska territories also elect each a delegate to Congress.

Most of the states elect new governors this year and, in many places, there are interesting referendums on suffrage, prohibition and other reforms which have aroused much interest in the coming election, even if there had been no presidential contest. Governors are to be elected in 36 states. In fact, the only states not electing a governor this year are: Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Wyoming.

The following table shows the number of United States senators, representatives in Congress and governors to be elected tomorrow:

State—	Senators	Representatives	Governors
Alabama	0	10	0
Arizona	1	1	1
Arkansas	1	7	1
California	0	11	1
Colorado	0	4	1
Connecticut	1	5	1
Delaware	1	1	1
Florida	1	4	1
Georgia	0	12	1
Idaho	0	2	1
Illinois	0	27	1
Indiana	2	13	1
Iowa	0	11	1
Kansas	0	8	1
Kentucky	0	11	0
Louisiana	0	8	1
Maine	12	14	11
Maryland	1	6	0
Massachusetts	1	16	1
Michigan	1	13	1
Minnesota	1	10	1
Mississippi	1	8	0
Missouri	1	16	1
Montana	0	2	1
Nebraska	1	2	1
Nevada	1	1	0
New Hampshire	0	2	1
New Jersey	1	12	1
New Mexico	0	1	1
New York	1	43	1
North Carolina	0	10	1
North Dakota	1	3	1
Ohio	0	22	1
Oklahoma	0	8	0
Oregon	0	3	0
Pennsylvania	1	36	0
Rhode Island	1	3	1
South Carolina	0	7	1
South Dakota	0	3	1
Tennessee	1	10	1
Texas	1	16	1
Utah	1	2	1
Vermont	1	10	0
Washington	1	5	1
West Virginia	1	6	1
Wisconsin	1	11	1
Wyoming	0	1	1
Hawaii Territory	0	1	0
Alaska Territory	0	1	0
Totals	45	437	36

Necessary to a choice, 266.

\*Delegates in Congress. †Elected in September.

### Claims of Chairmen

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In formal statements issued Saturday the chairmen of the Republican and Democratic national committees each made positive claims of victory in the election Tuesday.

Vance McCormick, the Democratic chairman, in what he characterized as his first and only forecast of the campaign predicted that President Wilson would have at least 364 of the total of 531 electoral votes, with a possibility that the number would be swelled to 461.

William B. Wilcox, the Republican chairman, reported to Mr. Hughes that his minimum majority in the electoral college would be 100 votes and that "doubtless the majority will be much greater."

### Elections in Territories

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Elections will be held in the United States territories, except Porto Rico, simultaneously with the presidential elections in the states. Although citizens in the territories have no votes for President, they elect a delegate to Congress and their local representatives in the territorial legislatures. The election in Porto Rico has been postponed although the Porto Rican Citizenship Bill will pass during the short session of Congress, it being desired to hold the election there after those eligible have become United States citizens.

Alaska has a Democratic and a Republican candidate for delegate. James Wickersham, Republican, the present delegate, is opposed by Charles A. Sulzer on the Democratic ticket. In Hawaii, the present Republican delegate, J. Kuhio Kalaniana'ole of Aaliiki is unopposed. No local issues of outstanding importance are up for decision in any of the territorial elections, so far as government officials in Washington are informed.

### Officials Go Home to Vote

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The District of Columbia, as usual, has the distinction of being the only section in the broad domain of the United States in which no ballots will be cast on Tuesday. Residents of the District have no vote for electors and, even locally, all their affairs are looked after by the commissioners who are appointed by Congress. Every member of the Cabinet and most of the other Administration officials either have gone home to vote or will be in their home towns in various parts of the United States Tuesday morning, returning here immediately after casting their ballots.

### Vermont Result Predicted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Burlington Bureau

BURLINGTON, Vt.—The Progressive and Republican parties are so strongly bound together that there is little question as to the outcome of the election in this State Tuesday. Horace Slater is to be elected Governor by a large majority. Roger Hulbert of Hyde Park, who is the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, will probably also win. The same is true of Congressman Frank L. Green of St. Albans and Porter H. Dale of Island Pond, who go to the lower House, and Senator C. S. Page of Hyde Park who will go to the United States Senate.

## BOSTON IS PAYING BIG RENT OUTSIDE OF CITY BUILDINGS

Boston pays \$39,420 rent annually for departments of the city service housed in buildings other than the City Hall or the City Hall Annex. The \$300,000 annex erected four years ago to provide accommodations for city departments occupying rooms in other parts of the city does not afford the relief anticipated.

Figured to a conclusion, it means that the city had to assess \$2,190,000 worth of property at the rate last year of \$18 per \$1000 to produce necessary revenue from taxes to pay outside rentals.

The departments which are paying large rents every year for which the taxpayers are assessed are:

Police Department	\$18,870
Law Department	4,550
Licensing Department	4,500
Finance Commission	2,500
Transit Commission	6,500
Park Department	2,500

Under present conditions, it would be utterly impossible to house the police department in the municipal buildings, proper. The old City Hall and the City Hall Annex are capable of accommodating more of the city departments than they do now, but the municipal group must be enlarged very greatly to provide accommodations for the police department which now occupies two large buildings in Pemberton Square. For these buildings the police department pays \$18,870 each year.

The annual rents of the law department, the licensing commission, the finance commission, the transit commission and the park department amount to \$20,550, and it is this sum that many men who have been studying municipal expenditure and economies have thought might be saved at least in part.

The Law Department and the Finance Commission occupy large suites in the Tremont Building. They pay the owners of this building \$7000 every year and the taxpayers are assessed on property sufficient to bring in this amount of money. The Transit Commission occupies quarters at 15 Beacon Street and it pays \$6500 a year. Of course this is provided for out of the Transit Commission bonds but in the last analysis it is paid by the taxpayers.

The Licensing Board, or Exise Commission, occupies a large suite at 1A Beacon Street. It pays a rental of \$4500 there which, if City Hall afforded proper accommodations, would not be an annual charge.

The Park and Recreation Department occupies the George F. Parkman residence at 33 Beacon Street. This house was one of the gifts of Mr. Parkman to the City of Boston. It is estimated it would return an annual rental of \$2500 to the city if the Park Commission would accept the invitation which Richard A. Lynch, former superintendent of public buildings, extended to it months ago.

The retired superintendent of public buildings, Mr. Lynch, estimated that he could save the city much of the money paid in outside rentals if some of the departments would consent to remove to the City Hall. Mayor Curley has taken the question up several times but has taken no definite action. The former public buildings commissioner has quarters, and where the budget commissioner and his assistant occupy desk room now. Other changes in the arrangement in the City Hall annex, which would result in another large suite of rooms for one of the other commissions which prefers to remain away from the municipal roofs are said to be possible.

At any rate property amounting to \$1,141,000 was assessed at the rate of \$18 for every \$1000 last year to produce the necessary revenue of \$20,550 to pay for quarters for four city departments when competent judges have declared that two, probably three of them, could be housed rent free in one of the City Halls.

### SUFFRAGISTS MEET IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—The program for the forty-eighth annual convention of the New York State Woman Suffrage Party to be held here Nov. 20-23 has been completed. Today the executive board, state committee, assembly district leaders and campaign district chairmen will meet, and this evening the industrial section will hold an open air meeting at Cohoes.

Tuesday morning there will be a closed conference and the convention will open in the afternoon with an address by the chairman, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse. Wednesday Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt will deliver an address and Governor and Mrs. Whitman will give a reception at the executive mansion. The convention will close Thursday night with an open meeting addressed by Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Miss Mary Garrett Hay and Mrs. Catt.

## DEC. 5 IS SET FOR B. & M. MINORITY HOLDERS' HEARING

Judge James M. Morton in the United States District Court today set Dec. 5 as the date for hearing the minority stockholders on the question of fraud, breach of faith, solvency and other issues raised by them in their efforts to have the receivership of the Boston & Maine set aside. The court stated that on that date it would hear the whole case on its merits.

In accordance with the agreement of counsel, the hearing will assume the form of a trial in which witnesses will be heard and evidence presented in support of the contentions of the minority stockholders.

Attorney George L. Mayberry, counsel for the Boston & Maine, stated that if the court should find the majority stockholders disqualified from representing the corporation, the court would be obliged to appoint counsel for the corporation as the minority stockholders are not entitled under the law to represent the corporation. This contention is directly contrary to that of the minority stockholders who claim that in case the majority stockholders are disqualified the minority stockholders should be allowed to represent the corporation.

Attorney Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for the Boston & Maine Minority Stockholders Protective Association, said that if his client was able to prove fraud on the part of the officers and directors, he wanted the present organization and management ousted. He stated that he thought the court should first determine the preliminary question of fraud and breach of trust, and further that it was desirable for the minority stockholders to be made parties to the suit before the question of solvency is tried.

The court stated that as a practical measure it would try all the issues at one time so as to avoid going over the same ground twice, and then asked the minority stockholders if they already had in their possession sufficient evidence to prove their case. Attorney Crooker assured the court that he had sufficient evidence.

Attorney Asa P. French, counsel for Francis V. Streeter, a minority stockholder, informed the court that while he preferred to have the court hear all the evidence, it was his opinion that it would require so much time that it would probably interfere with the regular work of the court unless a master was appointed.

Judge Morton said that he thought the case ought to be heard in open court and that if the issues called for a protracted hearing he might possibly submit some of them to a master to determine the facts. The court then directed the minority stockholders to furnish the Boston & Maine with specifications of the issues which they propose to raise at the trial.

## MEXICO TELLS BRITAIN TO KEEP U BOATS IN PORT

(Continued from page one)

Governments is for the British fleet to prevent German submarines from leaving their bases, thus eliminating any chance for disagreement. The Carranza foreign office, Mr. Aguilar declares, will, however, permit no violation of its neutrality by any warships of belligerent nations.

### Oaxaca Campaign Ends

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—Bearing impatient communications from General Carranza, Rafael Nieto left Mexico City today for Nuevo to confer with Luis Cabrera, head of the Mexican commissioners.

Carranza officials announced today the Oaxaca campaign has ended successfully for the Carranzistas. Arrival here Saturday of Gen. Luis Guterrez with Generals Meixueiro, Rios, Castillo and Sigueros of the Felix Diaz forces, who surrendered with their commands after the battle at Mal Paso and Caimicerios, was pointed to as proof of the claim that the Carranza forces have put down all opposition in Oaxaca State.

### Mexican Commission Conference

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Mexican members of the American-Mexican Peace Commission returned here unexpectedly today, despite the fact that a week's adjournment is in effect, and announced they will hold a series of daily conferences until they hear from the American group.

### United States Informs Mexico

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department notified the Mexican Government some days ago that the Allies feared the establishment of a German naval base on her coast, it was learned today. This action was not taken upon any request from the Allied governments.

### AUTO CASE CONTINUED

Frederick M. Libby Jr. of 69 Washington Street, Marblehead, charged with driving his automobile while under the influence of liquor, appeared in the Roxbury Municipal Court today and was granted a second extension of time to Nov. 15, at request of counsel. With Libby were Robert D. McFarland, Arthur J. Crosby, Rufus A. Shorey, John J. Smith and A. F. Edwards, charged with drunkenness. The party were in Libby's car Oct. 37 when it collided with a carriage on Commonwealth Avenue.

### CHELSEA LICENSING BOARD

An order of the Chelsea Licensing Board prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks to women in resorts in Chelsea which have hitherto been open to them, went into effect today. There were three resorts where women could obtain liquor. The order also forbids the employment of women in places where intoxicating drinks are served as well as at cafe cabarets.



Hat as Illustrated  
\$3.75

WETHER'S

Have just consummated a large purchase of

Fine Velour Hats

both for Sport and Dress wear and offer same to their patrons at \$2.98 and \$3.75 each

Considering the fact that the weather is still to come for those practical headpieces, this is indeed a rare opportunity.

West Street Temple Place

## CONSPIRACY IS CHARGED AMONG THE COAL MEN

(Continued from page one)

itself to investigating the complaints of shippers.

This decision was reached by the commission Saturday afternoon following receipt of a communication from Commissioner McChord, who conducted informal hearings at Louisville, Ky., Friday and Saturday. This decision also followed close upon the cessation of the elevator service in the Interstate building, in which the commission's offices are located, on account of lack of coal.

Official assurance is given that this is in no way responsible for the decision in spite of the fact that Commissioner McChord's office is on the seventh floor and some of the other commissioners even higher.

In its investigation of the car shortage, the commission will have legal power to issue orders only if there shall be evidence of discrimination, but if such evidence is not forthcoming, the commission can make recommendations for the relief of the situation, and these, it is fair to assume, will be generally adopted by the carriers.

The Department of Justice learns that all parts of the country are affected equally by the coal shortage, and it is argued that if the difficulty were due to a car shortage some sections would be receiving a normal supply.

It is expected that the Interstate Commerce Commission's inquiry will develop evidence concerning the car situation which will warrant action by the Department of Justice. It is understood that the department will have representatives at the hearings to be conducted by the commission.

From all parts of the country complaints have been received by the Department of Justice and considerable data have been gathered bearing on the situation, both from private persons and from the offices of district attorneys.

The coal operators are understood to maintain that they cannot afford to mine more coal than the railroads can handle, and that the facilities of transportation are now such that it would be financially disastrous for them to increase their output. There is a charge against the middlemen also, that, because of the scarcity of coal, they, for speculative motives, are withholding from the market the supplies piled up in their yards, selling it only at exorbitant prices.

The principal Federal inquiry into the high price of milk centers at Boston, although investigations are under way in New York, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities. District Attorney Anderson of Boston, who is directing the milk inquiry, has made three visits to Washington recently to confer with Department of Justice officials.

The inquiry into bread prices, including the wheat situation, centers in Chicago.

## SCOUTMASTER'S WORDS ON LABOR MISQUOTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—James E. West, Chief Scout Executive of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, denies that at a recent meeting of masters in Boston his remarks derogatory to labor were made by any speaker. The resolution, according to the published story, was based on a

report that an official of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts had advised scoutmasters to prepare the boys under them to "withstand, politically the aggressiveness of labor unions" which he has said to have "predicted would be 'savage and bitter after the war.'"

Charles C. Jackson, who made the speech before the Boston scoutmasters, has sent this statement to the national office of the Boy Scouts: "The gist of my remarks was unfortunately distorted. Contrary to the impression created by the published reports of my remarks, I am with and for labor unions in their lawful efforts to improve labor conditions and elevate the standard of living in our country. Furthermore, I believe the work of labor unions has not only benefited the laborers directly but the entire country as well."

STRANDWAY CONTRACT

Mayor Curley announced today that as soon as the financial standing of the New York State Dredging Company had been found satisfactory to the city he would award that concern the contract for the Strandway project in South Boston, which is to cost the city more than \$800,000. The contract will be awarded if the Mayor believes the firm capable of the task, regardless of the objection raised last week by the finance commission which holds that no contractor could ordinarily carry out this project within the time limit of eight months specified in the contract.

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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## PRINCETON AND HARVARD MEET THIS WEEK END

Crimson and Orange and Black Eleventh Will Come Together Saturday in First of Big Championship Games

## COLLEGE GAMES SATURDAY

Yale 7, Colgate 3.  
Harvard 51, Virginia 6.  
Princeton 45, Bucknell 9.  
Pennsylvania 12, Lafayette 0.  
Cornell 15, Carnegie 7.  
Dartmouth 15, Syracuse 10.  
West Point 30, Notre Dame 10.  
Washington and Lee 10, Annapolis 0.  
Pittsburgh 45, Allegheny 0.  
Brown 40, Vermont 0.  
Penn State 75, Geneva 0.  
Lehigh 9, Muhlenberg 0.  
Amherst 14, Trinity 0.  
Williams 7, Wesleyan 0.  
Tufts 28, Massachusetts A. C. 0.  
Rutgers 14, Holy Cross 6.  
Northwestern 14, Johns Hopkins 6.  
Union 45, Hencelauer 0.  
Haverford 21, Franklin and Marshall 0.  
Rochester 18, Hobart 0.  
Boston College 39, R. I. State 0.  
Maryland State 31, St. John's 6.  
Bowdoin 7, Maine 7.  
Buffalo 0, Grove City 0.  
Springfield T. S. 20, Worcester P. I. 0.  
Dickinson 22, Delaware 0.  
Hamilton 20, St. Lawrence 6.  
N. H. State 26, Connecticut A. C. 0.  
Auburn 3, Georgia 0.  
Virginia P. I. 14, North Carolina 7.  
Alabama 7, Sewanee 6.  
Tennessee 12, Chattanooga 7.  
Georgia Tech. 45, Tulane 0.  
Vanderbilt 67, Rose P. I. 0.  
Michigan 66, Washington 7.  
Northwestern 7, Indiana 0.  
Chicago 16, Purdue 7.  
Illinois 14, Minnesota 9.  
Western Reserve 53, Oberlin 3.  
South Dakota 3, Michigan A. C. 3.  
Nebraska 3, Ames 0.  
Carleton 80, Beloit 0.  
Grinnell 21, Drake 0.  
Oregon 23, Whitman 0.  
Missouri 3, Texas 0.  
Kansas 21, Oklahoma 13.  
Colorado A. C. 21, Denver 13.  
Louisiana 17, Kansas 7.  
Colby 23, Bates 7.  
Susquehanna 21, Albright 0.  
Georgetown 41, Louisville 0.  
Ohio State 14, Wisconsin 13.  
Wesleyan 20, Cincinnati 0.  
Wabash 55, Earlham 10.  
Ohio Wesleyan 16, Case 7.  
De Pauw 21, Butler 0.  
Harvard 1920 31, Phillips Exeter 20.  
Yale 1920 7, Phillips Andover 0.

Eastern college football gets into the real championship class this week as Harvard is scheduled to meet Princeton in the Harvard Stadium next Saturday in a game which is sure to eliminate one or the other of these two eleven from all claim to the championship title of 1916. The winner this Saturday will be called upon to defeat Yale for the championship of this three-cornered series and most critics will give the ultimate winner of this series credit for the highest honors of the East.

While all of the big eastern universities were able to come through their games last Saturday on the winning side, it must be admitted that the results in more cases than one were not just what was expected. In the West there were two big surprises, but these will be taken up in a special article later in this week.

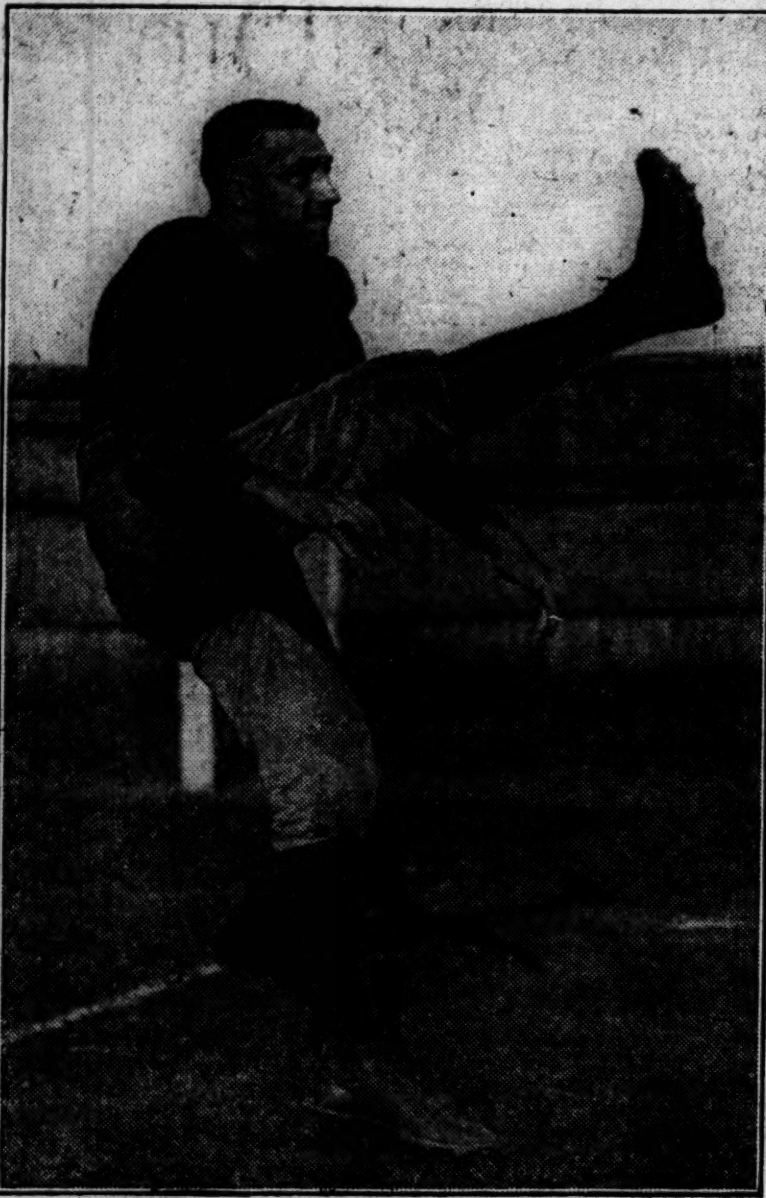
The result which causes the most surprise in the East was the Yale-Colgate battle at New Haven. Last year Colgate won from the Elis, and Yale was out to make a one-sided victory out of Saturday's game and thus even up for past days. The best Yale eleven was able to do, however, was to win by 7 to 3 after having been outplayed by the losers. Yale was very fortunate in winning at all and the result shows that Head Coach Jones has not yet put the Eli team in shape to win from two such teams as Princeton and Harvard are sure to put on the gridiron the last part of this month. The Elis are undoubtedly stronger today than they were a year ago at this time; but they are not as strong as some persons had been thinking and it will take some strenuous work on the part of coach and players to get the team up to championship class for the first of the big games a week from Saturday when the Elis journey to the Palmer Stadium at Princeton.

Harvard had a very easy time disposing of the University of Virginia 51 to 0. This game was a most unsatisfactory one so far as developing the Harvard team is concerned. The Crimson played substitutes most of the game and it would not have been very hard for them to have made the score bigger. When the game was called Harvard was inside Virginia's 10-yard line and the final whistle was all that prevented another Crimson touchdown. The Harvard substitutes played splendid football and must have given the Princeton and Yale scouts who watched the game considerable to think about.

Princeton had much the same kind of opposition as did Harvard. The Tigers met Bucknell and won as they pleased by a score of 42 to 0. The Princeton backfield showed up very well, Moore being especially good at advancing the ball with Driggs doing some fine punting. The rushline stood up well and all in all may be said that the Orange and Black appears to be getting into the form expected of it when the season started.

Dartmouth and Syracuse had a hard-fought battle at Springfield with the first-named winning 75 to 10. Dartmouth played very good football with Quarterback Cannell the real star of the game. Syracuse played better football than it showed against the University of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh had an easy victory over Allegheny, 46 to 0. It was hardly a good practice game for the winners.



Capt. B. O. Gerrish '17, Dartmouth varsity football eleven

University of Pennsylvania came back into the winning column at the expense of Lafayette, while Cornell had about all the Ithacans wanted to do winning from Carnegie Tech, 15 to 7. Pennsylvania State had no difficulty running up a score of 79 to 0 on Geneva.

The Maine State championship series came to a close Saturday, and Colby will be credited with the championship, despite the fact that the University of Maine held that college to a tie score a week ago last Saturday. Last Saturday Colby defeated Bates, 23 to 7, while Bowdoin and Maine tied at 7 points each. Colby won from Bowdoin and Bates, and tied with Maine, and thus was the only team to go through the series without being defeated.

There were some other New England college games of interest. Brown won from the University of Vermont 40 to 0 and is now ready to meet Yale this Saturday. Amherst and Trinity met and Amherst secured its first victory of the season. Williams and Wesleyan had a battle royal and Williams managed to win in the last few minutes of play. Tufts met Massachusetts Agricultural College and won 28 to 0. Springfield Training School secured a 20 to 0 victory over Worcester Polytechnic Institute while New Hampshire State won from the Connecticut Agricultural College 26 to 0.

The two United States academies had rather hard games. West Point was out to even up with Notre Dame for the defeat of 1915 and the Cadets succeeded in their desires, getting a 30 to 10 victory. Annapolis met Washington and Lee and were defeated 10 to 0.

## YALE WINS FIRST LEAGUE CONTEST

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale won its first game in the Intercollegiate Soccer League series at Yale Saturday afternoon, defeating the strong Cornell team, 1 to 0. The contest was hard all the way, and the single score was not made until three minutes before the game ended. A ball blocked by Gargallo, the Cornell goal tend, hit Elwood, the Yale center forward, and bounded over the line, winning the game for Yale. The summary:

CORNELL  
Reynolds, g. .... Gargallo  
T. Crawford, r.b. .... Perkins  
Crawford, l.b. .... L.B. Perkins  
Nichols, r.f. .... L.H. Williams  
Wood, c.f. .... H. Hassan  
McCauley, l.f. .... R.H. Hall  
Southern, r.f. .... L.O. Gordon  
Hardy, r.f. .... L.F. Wood  
Elwood, c.f. .... C.F. Spencer  
Lee, l.f. .... R.F. MacNair  
Darby, l.f. .... R.O. Dibble  
Score, Yale 1. Goal made as result of blocked ball which bounded over line. Referee, Farrell. Time, 35m.

## WESLEYAN GIVES OUT SCHEDULE

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—Manager F. L. Turner of the Wesleyan Varsity Basketball Team has announced the schedule for the season. It calls for 15 games, nine of which will be played on the home court at Middletown. The new teams on it are New Hampshire State College and the Springfield Training School. The schedule:

Dec. 16—Connecticut A. C. at Middletown.  
Jan. 8—Dartmouth at Middletown; 12—New Hampshire State at Middletown; 20—Amherst at Middletown.  
Feb. 6—Dartmouth at Hanover; 3—Colgate at Middletown; 10—New York University at Middletown; 14—Amherst at Amherst; 17—Union at Middletown; 21—Amherst at Middletown; 23—Springfield Training School at Middletown.  
March 3—Williams at Williamstown; 4—Yale at New Haven; 10—Union at Schenectady.

## LEHIGH LOOKS FOR FINE WINTER AT BASKETBALL

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University basketball players are looking forward to a fine winter of competition as the schedule which has been arranged for the varsity five promises some very keen competition. The opening game will be against the Yale varsity on the local court Jan. 5, and the final game will be against Lafayette here March 7.

There are three veterans left over from last winter's team and there are several promising candidates for the vacant positions. Chrichton, Dyan and Kirkpatrick are the veterans available and the most promising of the new men are two McCarthy brothers from Springfield, Mass. Hurley and Brunner and R. T. McCarthy of Easton. The schedule follows:

Jan. 5—Yale at home; 6—Moravian College, in Bethlehem; 10—Seton Hall, at home; 17—Muhlenberg at home; 20—Lafayette at Easton; 24—Junata College at Easton.  
Feb. 3, Military Academy at West Point; 10, Swarthmore at Swarthmore; 14, open; 17, Carnegie Tech. at home; 21, Juniata College, at Huntingdon, Pa.; 22, University of Pittsburgh, at Pittsburgh; 23, Carnegie at Pittsburgh; 24, Washington and Jefferson at Washington, Pa.  
March 3, Penn State (pending) at home; 7, Lafayette at home.

## VETERANS FOR BROWN UNIVERSITY GYMNASIUM TEAM

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown varsity gymnastic team, which last season defeated Amherst, Harvard, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dartmouth in succession, has six of its veteran members left this fall, and has now 34 men trying for places on the squad. Finch, who won with the Indian clubs and in tumbling, is captain this year, and will have as team mates Prigge and Pierce with the clubs, Paige as a tumbler and performer on the side-horse, Jenkins for the parallel bars and rings, and Ventromore on the rings, all of whom were members of last year's team.  
Edward Hinks of the class of '15, one of the best all-around gymnasts of his year in the intercollegiate ranks, and who coached last year's team, will be coach again this season, and has already begun active work with the men. His team will make its first appearance this season against the teams of New York University, which defeated the Brown team last year. Matches will also be had with Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Haverford and Amherst.

## CHICAGO CLUB NAMES MANAGER ON MONDAY NEXT

CHICAGO, Ill.—Local baseball fans have just one week to figure out who is to be the next Chicago National League Club manager. Next Monday the Cub stockholders will choose between J. E. Tinker and several others being mentioned for his position, including F. L. Chance, former manager; Lawrence Doyle, former Giant; John Hendrix, Richard Kinsella and Fred Mitchell, Braves scout.  
Few expect Chance to listen to his friends as he is well settled on the Coast near his orange ranch. Tinker's strength is growing of late and he is more likely to be chosen for another year than he would have been a month ago.

## COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Harvard	0	Dartmouth	0
10-Colby	0	23-N. H. State	0
26-Bates	0	32-Boston Col.	6
3-Tufts	7	47-Lebanon Val.	0
21-No. Carolina	0	66-Mass. A. C.	0
47-Mass. A. C.	0	0-Georgetown	10
23-Cornell	0	0-Princeton	7
51-Virginia	0	15-Syracuse	10
161	7	192	33
Princeton	0	Yale	0
21-Holy Cross	0	25-Carnegie	0
29-No. Carolina	0	61-Virginia	3
3-Tufts	0	12-Lehigh	0
18-Lafayette	0	13-Virginia P. I.	0
7-Dartmouth	3	36-Wash. & Jeff.	14
42-Bucknell	0	7-Colgate	1
138	3	180	20
Pennsylvania	0	Brown	0
3-W. Virginia	0	18-R. I. State	0
27-F. & M.	0	42-Trinity	0
0-Swarthmore	6	68-Amherst	0
15-Penn. State	0	20-Williams	0
0-Pittsburgh	20	21-Rutgers	3
19-Lafayette	0	40-Vermont	0
64	26	210	3
Cornell	0	Colgate	0
26-Coltsburg	0	34-Susquehanna	0
42-Williams	0	28-Maine	0
19-Bucknell	0	15-Illinois	3
0-Harvard	23	33-R. I. State	0
15-Carnegie	7	27-Spr'g'd T. S.	18
3	8	Yale	7
102	30	140	24
Syracuse	0	Pittsburgh	0
75-Ohio	0	58-Westminster	0
61-Penn.	0	20-Annapolis	19
0-Pittsburgh	30	30-Syracuse	0
13-Michigan	14	20-Pennsylvania	0
10-Dartmouth	15	46-Allegheny	0
159	59	174	19
Wesleyan	0	Amherst	0
19-Bowdoin	19	0-Brown	63
14-N. Y. Uni.	0	0-Spr'g'd T. S.	25
10-Amherst	7	2-Wesleyan	10
0-Williams	7	14-Trinity	0
46	33	31	111
Lafayette	0	Lehigh	0
0-Fordham	0	21-Ursinus	0
6-Swarthmore	10	61-Albright	0
0-Ursinus	6	0-Yale	12
0-Princeton	33	0-Lebanon Val.	3
2-Lebanon Val.	1	27-Cornell	7
0-Pennsylvania	19	8-Muhlenberg	0
33	82	118	22
Tufts	0	Vermont	0
7-Harvard	3	52-Chenoweth	7
0-Princeton	0	0-Columbia	6
13-Boston Col.	0	21-Cenn. A. C.	10
12-Indiana	10	13-N. H. State	9
28-Mass. A. C.	0	0-Brown	40
60	16	86	72
Williams	0	Trinity	0
31-Rensselaer	6	3-Norwich	0
13-Union	0	0-Brown	42
0-Cornell	7	0-Spr'g'd T. S.	25
0-Brown	20	0-West Point	53
0-Columbia	0	7-Boston Col.	21
7-Wesleyan	0	0-Amherst	14
51	68	10	155
Penn. State	0	Wash. & Jeff.	0
27-Susquehanna	0	37-Bethany	6
55-Westminster	0	53-Geneva	0
0-Bucknell	7	21-W. Va. W'n	0
35-W. Va. W'n	0	47-Marietta	6
0-Pennsylvania	15	12-Westminster	0
49-Gettysburg	2	14-Yale	36
79-Geneva	0	0	48
298	Colby	24	184
0-Harvard	10	0-N. H. State	0
13-N. H. State	0	0-Colgate	28
20-Ft. McKinley	0	0-R. I. State	13
14-Bowdoin	0	0-Bates	6
0-Colby	0	0-Colby	0
23-Bates	7	7-Bowdoin	7
70	Bates	24	7
3-Ft. McKinley	0	2-Ft. McKinley	0
0-Harvard	26	6-Middlebury	0
0-Holy Cross	3	12-Amherst	10
7-N. H. State	0	15-Wesleyan	19
6-Maine	13	13-Bates	3
7-Colby	23	7-Maine	7
30	65	68	53
Annapolis	0	West Point	0
0-Dickinson	0	3-Lebanon Val.	0
13-Georgetown	7	14-Wash. & Lee	7
19-Pittsburgh	20	17-Holy Cross	0
12-W. Virginia	7	53-Trinity	0
27-Georgia	7	30-Notre Dame	10
0-Wash. & Lee	10	30-Notre Dame	10
71	Indiana	47	186
20-De Pauw	0	31-Cornell	6
20-De Pauw	22	17-Grinnell	0
10-Tufts	12	24-Purdue	6
0-Northwestern	7	0-Minnesota	67
30	Illinois	41	72
30-Kansas	6	0-Carleton	7
3-Colgate	15	23-Indiana	0
0-Ohio State	7	0-Northwestern	10
14-Illinois	9	16-Purdue	7
14-Minnesota	9	7-Chicago	16
67	Wisconsin	38	45
70-Lawrence	0	13-De Pauw	7
28-So. Dakota	3	23-Wabash	7
13-Haskell	0	6-Iowa	24
30-Chicago	7	7-Illinois	14
13-Ohio State	14	7-Chicago	16
154	Ohio State	24	61
12-Ohio Wesleyan	0	28-Lake Forest	7
128-Oberlin	0	10-Chicago	6
0-Illinois	6	40-Drake	6
14-Wisconsin	13	7-Indiana	0
161	Minnesota	19	88
41-So. Dakota	7	33-Marietta	0
0-No. Dakota	7	19-Case	3
81-So. Dakota	0	54-Carroll	0
0-Iowa	0	28-Mt. Union	0
9-Illinois	14	9-Mich. A. C.	0
66-Washington	7	0	23
248	28	226	23

## BROOKLINE IS NOW MEMBER OF HOCKEY LEAGUE

Intercollegiate Organization Increased to Eight Teams—Schedule to Start Jan. 1

Followers of schoolboy hockey are greatly interested and pleased by the recent announcement that Brookline High School will be represented in the Intercollegiate Hockey League this season. At the last meeting of the organization, which was held in the Somerville High School building, it was decided to take Brookline High School into the league. Many consider this one of the best moves the league has made in some little time, as Brookline is certain to bring out a hockey team that will give a good account of itself, and make the race for the league championship all the keener.

The admitting of Brookline High School brings the league up to eight teams, the other seven schools being Melrose, Arlington, Rindge Technical, Cambridge Latin, Medford, Newton and Somerville. Brookline High School can always be counted on to produce a fast team, and this season will have a squad of veterans out that are certain to build up a fast team. Most of the other teams have veteran material available, and the outlook for a fine season is bright.

Manager W. M. Lougee of the Boston Arena has set aside Monday and Friday afternoons for school games, and with this in view, the officials of the league have drawn up a schedule for the season. The season is to open on the first day of January. Some of the dates call for games on Wednesday afternoons, and unless some arrangement can be made with the Arena management, these will have to be shifted later. The schedule as drawn up is as follows:

Jan. 1—Medford vs. Cambridge Latin; 2—Somerville vs. Brookline; 5—Arlington vs. Newton; 8—Rindge Technical vs. Melrose; 10—Medford vs. Somerville; 12—Brookline vs. Cambridge Latin; 15—Arlington vs. Rindge; 17—Newton vs. Melrose; 19—Medford vs. Brookline; 22—Cambridge Latin vs. Somerville; 24—Arlington vs. Melrose; 26—Newton vs. Rindge; 29—Medford vs. Arlington; 31—Cambridge Latin vs. Newton.  
Feb. 2—Somerville vs. Rindge; 5—Brookline vs. Melrose; 7—Medford vs. Newton; 9—Cambridge Latin vs. Arlington; 12—Somerville vs. Melrose; 14—Brookline vs. Rindge; 16—Medford vs. Rindge; 18—Cambridge Latin vs. Melrose; 21—Somerville vs. Arlington; 23—Brookline vs. Newton; 26—Medford vs. Melrose; 28—Cambridge Latin vs. Rindge.  
March 2—Somerville vs. Melrose; 5—Brookline vs. Arlington.

## TWO CLUBS ARE TIED FOR LEAD IN TWO SERIES

Chelsea and West Ham Now Share First Place in the London Combination

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau LONDON, England—After completing two months of Association football several clubs in the four series are now forging ahead and it is possible to pick out the strongest teams. No club is in undisputed possession of the leadership in the London Combination and the Midland Section of the league, as the two clubs at the head are level on points. These are Chelsea and West Ham in the former and Leeds City and Birmingham in the latter. Chelsea defeated Clapton Orient Saturday by 2 goals to 0 and West Ham inflicted a crushing defeat on Tottenham by 5 goals to 1. Leeds City could only draw with Hull City, 1 to 1, and Birmingham, who beat Sheffield United 5 to 0, were able to overtake Leeds in the league table.

Liverpool heading the Lancashire section of the league defeated Stoke 3 to 1, but Blackburn were ousted from second place by Burnley who defeated them 2 to 0.  
A change occurred in the Scottish league leadership for the Glasgow Rangers lost to Greenock Morton 1 to 0 and dropped to fourth place in the table. Morton now heads the league for the first time with 18 points, Celtic coming next. The latter won at Dundee 2 to 1.  
Chief interest in the Northern Rugby Union was centered in the meeting of Hull and Leeds. The latter were beaten earlier in the season by Hull, but were successful Saturday against a rather weak team by 31 points to 0. Under Amateur Rugby Union rules the New Zealand military team defeated a team representing Wales by 9 points to 7. Canadian fifteen were only beaten by 5 points to 0 in a keen game with Inns of Court at Richmond. The Navy defeated the Army at Plymouth 8 points to 6.

U. OF P. DEFEATS PRINCETON PRINCETON, N. J.—The University of Pennsylvania varsity soccer team defeated Princeton, 2 to 0 Saturday. By losing the game Princeton dropped from first place to third. Barron, the star Pennsylvania forward, made both goals. Once he succeeded in passing Cobu, the Princeton goal defender, and another time a scrimmage in front of the goal left an opening for Barron to score.  
REECE LEADS INMAN  
Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from Its European Bureau NEWCASTLE, England—In a billiard match, Reece receives 900 start in 16,000. The scores stand Reece 7952, Inman, in play, 7550.

## ATHLETIC NOTES

Colby College defeated New Hampshire State in their dual cross-country race at Schenectady, N. Y., Saturday, 19 points to 40. Brown of Williams finished first in 25m. 35.3-5s.

Williams College defeated Union College in their dual cross-country race at Schenectady, N. Y., Saturday, 19 points to 40. Brown of Williams finished first in 25m. 24.3-5s.

The junior varsity crew defeated the varsity eight in their race in the Columbia University regatta on the Hudson River Saturday by one foot, covering the 11-16 mile course in 6m. 41s.

There is a movement on foot to form a new college basketball league among New England colleges. Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Union and possibly Dartmouth and Colgate may make up the circuit.

The Lafayette varsity cross-country team defeated the College of the City of New York in their dual run over the Van Cortlandt Park course, Saturday. J. McFall of Lafayette finished first in 35m. 39s.

Yale's varsity cross-country team defeated Princeton at New Haven, Saturday, 20 points to 35. Capt. J. W. Overton of the Yale team was first covering the 6½ mile course in 36m. 26.1-5s. D. R. Shotwell, captain of the Princeton team, was second and L. L. Levine of Yale third.

The Cornell varsity cross-country team easily defeated the Harvard varsity at Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday, 34 points to 75. Wenz of Cornell was the first runner to finish, covering the course in 34m. 24s. McDermott of Cornell was second in 34m. 34s., and King of Harvard, third, in 34m. 47s.

The Syracuse varsity cross-country team defeated Dartmouth and Pennsylvania in a three-cornered cross-country run at Springfield, Mass., Saturday, with 34 points, Dartmouth coming second with 36 and Pennsylvania third with 54. Watson of Syracuse finished first, covering the five-mile course in 30m. 2s.

Lafayette High School of Buffalo, N. Y., won the Cornell University intercollegiate cross-country championship race at Ithaca Saturday with 60 points. Technical High was second with 66 and Wakefield (Mass.) High School third with 71. Crawford of Flushing High School finished first covering the 3½ miles course in the record time of 19m. 55s.

## SIDELINES

Yale has shifted Hutchinson back to fullback from center. He appears to be the only candidate at Yale who is very successful in bucking a heavy rushline.

The return of Halfback Moore to the Princeton varsity team has greatly strengthened the Orange and Black in the offense. He is one of the fastest men on the college gridiron this fall.

Captain Young of the Washington and Lee football team played a splendid game against Annapolis Saturday. He did the punting for his side and his punts averaged 60 yards. He also kicked a fine field goal.

Yale won from Colgate, but reports from New Haven seem to indicate that Colgate played much the stronger game of the two teams with the exception of some erratic punting toward the close of the match.

Colby's decisive victory over Bates while Bowdoin and Maine tied in the Maine State championship games Saturday, gives the first named a good claim to the championship despite the fact Maine held Colby to a 0 to 0 tie.

Brown meets Yale at New Haven Saturday and the former is looking forward to a possible victory over the Elis. Brown showed great form against Vermont Saturday and appears to have a very smooth-running offense.

Princeton and Brown are the only big eastern eleven that have not yet had their goal lines crossed. Each has had a field goal registered against it, Dartmouth getting the one against Princeton, and Rutgers getting the one against Brown.

The Western Conference furnished some surprises Saturday afternoon when the University of Illinois defeated the University of Minnesota and Ohio



## REAL ESTATE

John B. Kenney has purchased for improvement, three vacant lots fronting on Rockledge street, Roxbury, containing in all some 14,764 square feet of land, and valued on the assessors' books at \$2200. Minnie L. E. Moore and one other were the grantors.

If the amount of money appropriated for mortgages on real estate indicates anything, it certainly points the way to a market of activity at this time, when so much building is being done in all parts of the city. Last week's totals show a larger number of transactions than have been reported for many previous weeks, and the confidence of investors in the market remains unabated.

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Nov. 4, 1916:

	Transactions	Mtgs	of mtgs
Oct. 30, 1916	129	63	\$470,850
Oct. 31, 1916	131	79	\$22,142
Nov. 1, 1916	115	78	\$25,550
Nov. 2, 1916	115	63	\$1,378,222
Nov. 3, 1916	97	49	\$406,700
Nov. 4, 1916	60	34	\$151,630
Totals	684	366	\$3,353,994
Same week 1915	689	362	\$2,014,930
Same week 1914	567	287	\$1,136,827
Week Oct. 28, 1916	554	278	\$1,790,403

## N. H. STOCK FARM SOLD

Louis and Philanda Anger have sold their stock farm situated on the Middleton Road, Milton, N. H. There are 100 acres of land, an eight-room house with modern improvements, large stock barn and several outbuildings. The price included personal property. Ruth E. Morway of Somerville buys for a home. George W. Hall was the broker.

## BUILDING NOTICES

Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order published:

Center St., 484 rear, Ward 22: Margaret Buckley, Dykeman & Murray; brick garage.  
South st., 749-55 rear, Ward 23: A. Polcher, Brooks-Skinner Co.; brick garage.  
Cornhill, 71, Ward 5: Exchange Trust Co., H. J. Beswick, alter mercantile.  
Chauncy St., 34-40, Ward 5: J. F. T. Nichols; alter mercantile.

## POLICY OF NEW PREMIER OF SASKATCHEWAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. REGINA, Sask.—In accepting the premiership of Saskatchewan, in succession to the Hon. Walter Scott, the Hon. W. M. Martin has issued a manifesto to the electors in which he outlines the policy of his administration. In retaining all the former members of the administration, the new Premier affirms his confidence in their work. To the Cabinet of Premier Scott, there has been added the Hon. C. A. Dunning, who has been manager of the Farmers Cooperative Elevators since their institution.

In his manifesto Premier Martin promises to free his party from any compromise through the recent investigations into the administration of the liquor trade. An aggressive policy of aid to agriculture and land settlement will be put into effect, a rural credits system established, and assistance granted to marketing livestock. In his manifesto the new Premier promises an improvement in the public school system.

After the war, the Government is pledged to renew its policy of branch lines construction to give adequate railway facilities to all parts of the province. There is also promised assistance in securing lower tariffs on necessities for the farm and to secure to the province, if possible, the natural resources promised by Sir Robert Borden some years ago.

The Hon. W. M. Martin will represent Regina in the Assembly and another session of the Legislature will be held before an appeal is made to the country.

## NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following orders were issued on Monday:

**Orders to Officers**  
Capt. S. W. Williams, det. naval war college, Newport, to chief of staff, battleship fleet, Atlantic Fleet, Dec. 22.  
Comdr. Dewitt Palmer, det. Birmingham; to command, command, Naval Air Station, Washington.

Comdr. C. D. Stearns, det. command, Raleigh; to naval war college, Newport.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Green; to executive officer Wisconsin, Lieut. I. C. Johnson Jr. det. naval recruiting station, Worcester, Mass.; to naval observatory, Washington. Lieut. Bryson Bruce, det. Jupiter; to Nevada.

Lieut. I. H. Mayfield, det. command C-4; to Fulton under instruction in submarines. Lieut. A. E. Montgomery, det. E-1; to E-1 when commissioned. Lieut. F. W. Dillingham, det. Parker; to Louisiana. Lieut. H. P. Norton, det. works William Cramp & Sons, Dec. 30; to Michigan. Lieut. R. O. Baugh, det. Michigan, Nov. 15; to Jupiter as engineer and executive officer. Ensign W. J. Forrestel, det. receiving ship at New York, N. Y.; to Florida. P. A. Surg. C. H. Drago, det. Newport, to naval training station, Newport. Act. Chap. J. C. Short, det. receiving ship at New York; to Colorado.

**Movements of Vessels**

Arrived—Ammen, Henley, Montana, Trippe, Warrington, at Newport; Annapolis, at San Diego; Arctura, Lamson, at Boston; Chattanooga, at Annapolis; Connecticut, Proteus, at Hampton Roads; Maryland, at San Francisco; Neptune, at Guantanamo; Preble, Whipple, at Mare Island.

Sailed—Buffalo, Mazatlan for Manzanillo; Culzer, Guantanamo for Port au Prince; Glacier, Guantanamo for San Domingo City; Nanshan, San Francisco for San Diego; Yorktown, Guaymas for Mulege.

## ARCHITECT SHOW OPEN TO PUBLIC IN TECH BUILDING

Upwards of 1100 Exhibits in Joint Display With Allied Arts and Landscape Men

This morning the joint exhibition of the Boston Society of Architects, the Boston Architectural Club, the Boston Society of Landscape Architects and the Society of Arts and Crafts in the Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, was opened to the public following the private view of Saturday evening attended by several hundred persons. The exhibition is open daily from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. and Sunday from 1 to 6 p. m., through Nov. 13.

This exhibition clearly sets forth the dominant place of the architect in the arts as designer of the cathedral, the office building and the house; with the craft of the landscape architect providing a suitable setting for the structure; and the mural painter, the sculptor and the craftsman working in the architectural framework. Then comes the city planner, seeking to bring all the houses and parks and streets of a municipality into a unity.

In the architectural section of the show outstanding exhibits include the Cram & Ferguson studies for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, New York City, studies that echo the solemn and spacious sweep of line in the thirteenth century cathedrals of France. A vision that has taken form in Cass Gilbert's Woolworth Building, New York City, here illustrated by photograph, together with his pencil sketch of the Oberlin art gallery and garden.

Scattered through the show, both in the form of wood figures in niches, and in photographic reproduction, are examples of the wood carving by J. Kirchmayer of Cambridge, who has brought to America the gothic tradition of wood carving as practiced for centuries in Oberammergau. Charles J. Connick and others show stained glass windows in which they are carrying on the classic tradition of the medium rather than the transparent painting ideal of some of the experimenters of the past century.

The arts and crafts section contains a peacock curtain by Henry Hunt Clark, done in heroic size to fill the proscenium opening of a theater. Wall and floor panels in colorful tile work form another feature. One corner is filled with wrought iron work that prove the blacksmith de luxe to be having a renaissance. E. E. Soderholtz displays pottery worthy of the best of gardens.

Gordon Allen shows his studies for the villa at Tatoi for H. M. the King of Greece. Albert Henry Atkins' sketch model of the Copenhagen memorial fountain, owned by the city of Boston, echoes Greek feeling. Frank Chouteau Brown shows 11 studies in color for the proposed Shakespeare village in the Back Bay Fens. Eben F. Comins is represented by his plans for the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. Huger Elliott contributes several valuable studies. The architectural departments of Harvard and Tech are represented by exceptional student work. Little & Brown, among many others, illustrate by photographs their admirable residence work. Harry B. Little shows nine photographs of a largely conceived, minutely studied house. James H. Ritchie illustrates his exposition and library work.

In the landscape architects' section are many examples of the notable work done by the elder Olmsted, showing his sound instinct for putting foliage and trees in clumps, leaving broad unbroken lawns, giving the whole an effect of simplicity and balance. Loring Underwood illustrates his work with illuminated autochromes made by Clarissa Hovey. John Nolen's exhibits explain in detail his plans for replanning Dublin, Ireland, and Bridgeport, Conn. Louis C. Newhall offers a sketch called an architectural idyll, setting forth what might be done for the children and mothers on one of the city's islands in Boston harbor. Arthur A. Shurtleff by graphic before and after photographs pictures his developments at Hopedale, Mass. Many bits of sculpture familiar to art exhibition visitors are scattered through the show, giving a varied interest to all the displays. With some 1100 numbered exhibits it is possible to give but a hint of the scope of this exhibition.

## DEMURRAGE RATE MEETING CALLED

Members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce interested in the proposed changes in the demurrage rates on railway cars have been asked by the committee on transportation to meet in the library of the chamber to present their views. The recommendations of the American Railway Association are that the present demurrage rate of \$1 per car per day after the 48 hours, free time allowed for unloading freight cars be increased to \$2 for the first day after the free time, \$3 for the next day, \$4 for the next and \$5 per day thereafter; also that the average agreement provision be amended so that only three days, instead of five days will be the period during which debts on any car may be canceled by credits earned on other cars, and that the weather interference provision be canceled. New tariffs containing these changes were filed during the past week by the railroads, to take effect Dec. 1.

## BOSTON AQUARIUM SOCIETY

A society dealing with the keeping of aquariums is forming in Boston and will hold a meeting for the election of officers and organization at 15 Bromfield Street, Nov. 17, at 7:45 o'clock. It will be known as the Boston Aquarium Society.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Large supplies of meat, 28 tons of steel, 104 bushels of oats and 800 horses left port yesterday on the British steamer Arrino for St. Nazaire, France.

Five steamers from Virginia ports arrived in Boston yesterday with 25,000 tons of coal for local dealers.

The fishing schooners Tecumseh and Arbitrator of the local fishing fleet have been sold to interests in other cities. The Tecumseh will be used in Gulf fishing from Galveston, and the Arbitrator will go to the West Indies where it will run in the fruit trade.

The United States coast guard cutter Acushnet has floated the stranded schooner Bertha D. Nickerson, which went aground off New Bedford while leaving for the Cape Verde Islands.

The Theodore B. Heisten & Sonner Company of Christiania, Norway, which recently purchased the schooners Eleanor A. Percy, James W. Paul, Jr., Edith and Ada F. Brown, formerly in the local coal carrying trade, has changed their names to the Busie, Dygbe, Dyrsaa and Doler, respectively.

## PORT OF BOSTON

## Arrivals

Str Massachusetts, Crowell, New York.  
Slip Albert Baldwin, Poland, Rockland, Mass.  
Schnr Edward S. Eveleth, Haskell, Ipswich, Mass.  
Stm lights Leviathan, Briton, Scituate, Mass.; Eureka, Banner, Newburyport, Mass.

## Clears

Strs Grecian, James, Baltimore via Newport News; Massachusetts, Crowell, New York; Belfast, Rawley, Bangor, Me; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.

## THE NEIGHBORHOOD

New resident workers at Roxbury Neighborhood House this year are Miss Ethelind Bridgman of Maine, director of music, and the Misses Wilhelmina Roenke and Lillian Ritchie of Minnesota, who are doing volunteer work.

Wednesday evening the Mothers Club of Dorchester House will be entertained, previous to their business meeting, with a program by a group of Camp Fire Girls.

The monthly meeting of the Boston Social Union will be held Wednesday morning at South Bay Union, at which time there will be a further consideration of a suitable location for permanent headquarters for the Federation of Boston Settlements.

Robert Gould Shaw House add this year an afternoon and evening pottery class to its regular schedule.

The annual Elizabeth Peabody House fair will be held Saturday, Nov. 11, at the Vendome. At the debate on the presidential election held last night by the Disraeli Club the decision went to the negative, which upheld the candidate of the Socialist Party. The debaters were: Affirmative, E. N. Marcus, Thomas Small, Benjamin Simons; negative, Sidney Weiner, A. Resnick and J. J. Resnick.

A Girls Glee Club is being organized at Hale House. The morning kindergarten and classes for younger children will be started this week. Tonight the Neighborhood Club holds its second meeting.

Speakers at the dinner to be given at the Vendome Wednesday evening by the board of directors to the patrons and friends of the Frances E. Willard Settlement include Miss Caroline M. Caswell, Joseph Lee and Miss Nellie F. Hill. A committee will be formed to make plans for raising extra funds to go toward building a gymnasium on the settlement playground and for the payment of the settlement mortgages.

Speeches in Italian and English presenting from the Republican, Democratic and Socialistic party points of view the issues involved in the present campaign were made before an Italian audience at the Civic Service House last night, followed by discussion from the floor.

Some of the club and class work of the Cambridge Neighborhood House will be transferred to the Robert School at the opening of its evening center program Friday night.

## CONCRETE BASE IS OPENED EARLY

There was considerable comment among citizens down town today when it was discovered that the six-inch concrete base for the new pavement in School Street, laid by the contractor Saturday, was dug open for pipe changes the first thing this morning by the gas company and by the city water department. At the same time it became known that the finance commission had instigated an investigation as to the quality of the concrete the contractor, Bernard E. Grant, was using on this job. It was learned from the gas company that they opened the street on an emergency order as a result of a gas leak. The water department went into the street to change the location of cutoffs which were found to be under the street surface rather than behind the curbing.

## DRAWINGS OF MUSHROOMS

An exhibition of colored drawings of mushrooms opened today at the Twentieth Century Club and will continue until Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. A talk was given in connection with the drawings today.

## LARGE SHIPMENTS OF GRAIN LEAVING THIS PORT DAILY

Notwithstanding the unusually high price of grain in this country, especially that of wheat, which is used in the manufacture of flour, heavy consignments of grain are leaving this port daily for overseas cities. Last week and including yesterday, 448,794 bushels were exported. The chief article was wheat, of which 314,253 bushels were taken away. Oats were the next largest item. The single shipment of this grain amounted to 105,000 bushels and those of corn and barley aggregated 25,714 and 3817 bushels, respectively.

During the remainder of this week a total of 1,041,000 bushels of grain, of which 489,000 bushels are of wheat, 152,000 of corn and 400,000 of oats, are booked to be taken abroad.

The steamships which will transport this grain, the ports they will go to and the probable date of sailing are as follows: Hurst (Br), Bordeaux, France, Nov. 7, 400,000 bushels of oats; Cloughton (Br), London, England, Nov. 7, 104,000 bushels of wheat, 42,000 bushels of corn; Devonian (Br), Liverpool, England, Nov. 7, 120,000 bushels of wheat, 25,000 bushels of corn; Zurich (Br), Liverpool, 80,000 bushels of wheat, 43,000 bushels of corn; Algol (Br), Manchester, England, Nov. 7, 42,000 bushels of corn; Nicolaos Athanasulis (Greek), Piraeus, Greece, Nov. 10, 185,000 bushels of wheat.

## MELROSE SEES HOUSE RAISING

The days of community "raisings," inaugurated as a matter of necessity when the undertaking of large building contracts was unheard of, and when the frames of dwellings and barns were constructed of heavy timbers squared by broadax and adz, and which were far too heavy to be hoisted and put in place by the hands of one or two, were picturesquely recalled in Melrose, on Saturday, when, without announced prearranged plans and without the flourish of trumpets, but with apparent determination to accomplish that which they were about to undertake, friends of Harry R. Brett, himself a carpenter, framed and raised for him the structure for his two-story seven-room house in one afternoon.

It was a half-holiday and the five or six friends of the "host" quietly arranged the "bee" as a surprise. The foundation was ready, and the joists, sills and rafters, a few of which had been framed, were ready to be put in place. The volunteers took off their coats and prepared for action at 1 o'clock. At 5 o'clock the last tendon in the frame had been secured and Old Glory floated from the ridgepole. It would appear that a custom, transplanted from the East of early times, and still practiced in the newer settlements of the West, is not to be entirely forgotten by the grandchildren of the men and women who passed the helpful idea on to those who, a generation ago, were the pioneers and home-makers west of the Mississippi.

## OVERSEA MAIL DISPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 11, 1916

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Other letters, articles.
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies (specially addressed for Spain and Portugal), via Liverpool	Finland, Nov. 6, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m. Montevidéo, Nov. 7, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, via Cadiz (Great Britain, Ireland (letter mail only), and South Africa, specially addressed for other destinations (except Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Kiel, and Denmark), via Liverpool	Baltic, Nov. 8, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Netherlands, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria, via Kiel, and Denmark), via Liverpool	Oscar II., Nov. 8, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Costa Rica, via Port Limon	Espartero, Nov. 9, 6:30 a.m.; 5:30 a.m.	
Specially addressed for Gibraltar, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, via Gibraltar and Genoa	Duca d'Abuzzi, Nov. 10, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies (specially addressed for Spain and Portugal), via Liverpool	St. Louis, Nov. 10, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Specially addressed for France, Italy, Switzerland, Egypt, Greece, Spain, Portugal, British East Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, West Australia, West Asia and East Indies, via Bordeaux	Espagne, Nov. 10, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Netherlands, Luxembourg, Serbia, Turkey and Bulgaria (specially addressed for Russia), via Kiel, and Bergen	Isthmian, Nov. 10, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Specially addressed for Europe (except Germany, Austria-Hungary, Luxembourg, Turkey, Netherlands, Serbia, Bulgaria, Norway, Sweden and Denmark), Africa, West Asia and East Indies, via Liverpool	Saxonia, Nov. 10, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	
Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, via Cadiz	Alicante, Nov. 10, 9:00 p.m.; 8:00 p.m.	

\*Except parcel post. Letters for Germany subject to postage at postal union rates. Registered mail for Europe, Africa, West Asia and East Indies closes Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday at 8:45 p. m.; for other countries mail closes 45 minutes earlier than time shown above.

Parcel post for Newfoundland is forwarded only on direct steamers from New York and Philadelphia to St. John's.

Mail for Cuba, rail to Florida, thence by steamer, closes daily at 12 m., 4 and 9 p. m. Mail for Cuba, specially addressed, closes at this office Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 9 p. m. and is forwarded on direct steamers sailing from New York on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Parcel post mail for Great Britain and Ireland closes Friday at 5 p. m.

## TRANSPACIFIC MAIL FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY

Mail for—	Conveyed by steamship—	Via—	Mail closes at Boston P. O.
Hawaii, China, Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Tenyo Maru	San Fran.	Nov. 6, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Wilhelmina	San Fran.	Nov. 10, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Mexico Maru	Seattle	Nov. 13, 6 p.m.
Netherlands East Indies	Tjisondari	San Fran.	Nov. 16, 6 p.m.
Hawaii	Manoa	San Fran.	Nov. 16, 6 p.m.
China, Japan and Korea	Inaba Maru	Seattle	Nov. 17, 6 p.m.
Fiji Islands, New Zealand and Australia (except West)	Makura	Vancouver	Nov. 17, 6 p.m.
Hawai, Samoan Islands and Australia (except West, which is forwarded via Europe)	Sonoma	San Fran.	Nov. 23, 6 p.m.
China (except Shanghai City), Japan, Korea and the Philippines	Emp. of Russia	Vancouver	Nov. 25, 6 p.m.

Merchandise for the United States postal agent at Shanghai or parcel post for China, Japan, Australia and New Zealand cannot be sent via Canada. North Manchuria is forwarded via Russia instead of Japan.

## SAILINGS

Sailings announced below are subject to change or cancellation without notice, in view of the uncertainty of steamships maintaining their schedules, because of the European situation.

## TRANSATLANTIC SAILINGS

## EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	
*Montevideo, for Cadiz-Barcelona	Nov. 6
*Finland, for Liverpool	Nov. 7
*Italia, for Gibraltar-Naples	Nov. 7
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Nov. 8
*Baltic, for Liverpool	Nov. 9
*Oscar II., for Copenhagen	Nov. 9
*Patric, for Marseilles	Nov. 9
*Andania, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 10
*California, for Glasgow	Nov. 11
*Duc d'Abuzzi, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 11
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Nov. 11
*Saxonia, for Liverpool	Nov. 11
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Nov. 11
*Duc di Genova, for Genoa	Nov. 15
*Adriatic, for Liverpool	Nov. 16
*Palermo, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 16
*Cameronia, for Liverpool-Glasgow	Nov. 18
*Kristianstad, for Bergen	Nov. 18
*St. Paul, for Liverpool	Nov. 18
*Touaine, for Bordeaux	Nov. 18
*New Amsterdam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Nov. 21
*Hellig Olav, for Copenhagen	Nov. 23
*New York, for Liverpool	Nov. 25
*Orduna, for Liverpool	Nov. 25
*Fannonia, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 25
*Rochambeau, for Bordeaux	Nov. 25
*Verona, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 26
*Peltria, for Falmouth-London	Nov. 28
*Cretic, for Naples-Genoa	Nov. 29
*Kronland, for Liverpool	Nov. 29
*Lapland, for Liverpool	Nov. 30
*Tyndam, for Falmouth-Rotterdam	Nov. 30
*Chicago, for Bordeaux	Dec. 2
*Duc d'Abuzzi, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 2
*Lacania, for Liverpool	Dec. 2
*Philadelphia, for Liverpool	Dec. 2
*Tuscania, for Glasgow	Dec. 2
*Frederick VIII., for Copenhagen	Dec. 5
*Polia, for Bristol	Dec. 7
*Napoli, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 7
*Bergensfjord, for Bergen	Dec. 9
*Carpathia, for Liverpool	Dec. 9
*Espagne, for Bordeaux	Dec. 9
*St. Louis, for Liverpool	Dec. 9
*United States, for Copenhagen	Dec. 9
*California, for Glasgow	Dec. 16

## Sailings from Montreal

Northland, for Liverpool	Nov. 18
Athenia, for Glasgow	Nov. 21

## WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool	
Cedric, for New York	Nov. 8
*New York, for New York	Nov. 11
*Orduna, for New York	Nov. 11
*Fannonia, for New York	Nov. 11
*Lapland, for New York	Nov. 15
*Lacania, for New York	Nov. 18
*Philadelphia, for New York	Nov. 18
*Celtic, for New York	Nov. 22
*Carpathia, for New York	Nov. 25

## Sailings from London

Pannonia, for New York	Nov. 7
*Peltria, for New York	Nov. 9
*Ascania, for New York	Nov. 21
*Andania, for New York	Nov. 28

## Sailings from Bordeaux

Rochambeau, for New York	Nov. 11
Espagne, for New York	Nov. 25

## Sailings from Copenhagen

Frederick VIII., for New York	Nov. 14
United States, for New York	Nov. 18
Oscar II., for New York	Dec. 7

## Sailings from Christiania

Bergensfjord, for New York	Nov. 19
Christianiafjord, for New York	Dec. 10

## Sailings from Glasgow

Tuscania, for New York	Nov. 17
California, for New York	Nov. 24
Cameronia, for New York	Dec. 8

## Transpacific Sailings

## WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco	
*Ventura, for Sydney	Nov. 7
*Great Northern, for Honolulu	Nov. 7
*Lurline, for Honolulu	Nov. 7
*Moana, for Sydney	Nov. 8
*Tenyo Maru, for Hongkong	Nov. 11
*Kiyo Maru, for Hongkong	Nov. 15

## Sailings from Sydney

*Sierra, for San Francisco	Nov. 15
*Niagara, for Vancouver	Nov. 23
*Moana, for San Francisco	Nov. 30

## Sailings from Honolulu

*Manoa, for San Francisco	Nov. 7
*Matsonia, for San Francisco	Nov. 7
*Lurline, for San Francisco	Nov. 21
*Sierra, for San Francisco	Nov. 28
*Wilhelmina, for San Francisco	Nov. 29

## Sailings from Sydney

gne .....	Nov. 10.9:00 p.m., 8:00 p.m.
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# BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

## STEEL MAKES ANOTHER NEW HIGH RECORD

Entire New York Market Moves to Higher Ground, Trading Being Broad and Active—Coppers Stronger

New York stock prices today continued on the upward swing in the early dealings. Although specialties made the largest advances, the tone among the railroads and in United States Steel common was decidedly strong. Steel common worked up a full point, Reading gained  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Central Leather and Columbia Gas were among the best gainers. International Paper common, American Smelting and International Mercantile Marine preferred were other leaders. Utah Copper rose a large fraction.

There was little of interest in the Boston stock market in the first few minutes today. Copper Range sold up half a point. The general tone was good.

Both lists were rather irregular late in the first half hour. Throughout the remainder of the first half of the session the tone continued strong. The railroads showed increased activity and strength. The coppers and industrials were especially strong, various specialties breaking into new high ground. The New York market was broad and active, many stocks ordinarily inactive appearing on the tape.

The paper stocks again were in the limelight. International Paper opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 61 $\frac{1}{2}$  and advanced 2 points further before midday. The preferred rose more than a point. United Bag & Paper was off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at the opening at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  and advanced to 15. The preferred opened up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 74 $\frac{1}{2}$  and advanced 2 points further. The new stock had a gain of 3 points during the forenoon. Utah Copper made a new high, selling well above 114.

Gains of two points or more were made before midday by Bethlehem Steel, Luckenbach, International Agricultural, Cuckawanna Steel, Gulf States, Sloss-Sheffield and National Enameling. U. S. Steel, after opening up  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 121, rose to 122 before midday.

On the local exchange Nova Scotia Steel opened off  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 141 and after receding to 140 $\frac{1}{2}$  rose to 142 before midday.

Stocks continued their advance in the early afternoon, and before the beginning of the last hour Steel advanced to 122 $\frac{1}{2}$ , a new high record. The general tone was strong.

### NEW YORK CURB PRICES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Curb market stock prices are: United Western Oil 1-16@14, Aetna 10-16@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Ariz Copperfields 15-16@11, Big Ledge 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Butte-Detroit 9-10@9 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Butte 8-9@8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Butte Chem 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ @3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Butte Copper @ Zinc 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ @15, Caledonia 45@49, Dun @ Ariz 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Emma 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ @2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , First Nat 5-6@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Goldfield 5-6@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Grant Motors 8@10, Howe Sound 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Hupp Motors 5-6@6, Marlin Firearms 6-6@6, Insp Needles 15-16@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Jerome Verde 13-14@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Jerome Victor 13-14@13 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Jumbo Ext 33@34, N Y Okla Oil 1-16@16, Maxima 49@50, Maxim 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , McKinley 55@60, Mont Gold 83@85, Mojave Tung 33@33 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Mother Lode 37@38, Nipissing 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , United Motors 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ @65, Omar 65@70, Okla Prod 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Peerless Motors 28@29, Rex Cons 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ @49.

San Tot 18@20, Sapulpa 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10, Sub Boat 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @43 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Success 36@38, United Verde 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ @40, Victoria Oil 2-16@2-16, White Oak 4@5, Zinc Con 4@4 $\frac{1}{2}$ , Federal Oil 3-16@4-16, Cal Jerome 2-16@2 $\frac{1}{2}$ , U. S. Steamship 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @7 $\frac{1}{2}$ , N. Y. Central rights 15-16@16.

### LONDON METAL MARKET

LONDON, England—Metal prices here are: Spot copper £124, futures £119, electro £114 10s. Sales, spot 50 tons, futures 50. Spot tin £182 15s, futures £184 5s, straits £182 15s; sales, spot 10 tons, futures 230. Spot spelter £30 10s, futures £29 10s. Spot silver £33 5s, futures £31 15s.

### NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices: Spot tin 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ @42 $\frac{1}{2}$  firm. Lead spot and Nov. 7@7.05 quiet.

### WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

Fair tonight; Tuesday probably fair with higher temperature; moderate variable winds.

For southern New England: Probably fair tonight and Tuesday; warmer Tuesday.

For northern New England: Partly overcast tonight and Tuesday; warmer.

### TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 32.0 10 a. m. 39.0 12 noon 44.0 2 p. m. 47.0 4 p. m. 47.0 6 p. m. 44.0

### IN OTHER CITIES

(8 a. m.)  
Albany 40.0 New Orleans 60.0  
Buffalo 38.0 New York 40.0  
Chicago 38.0 Philadelphia 44.0  
Cincinnati 44.0 Pittsburgh 44.0  
Denver 42.0 Portland, Me. 34.0  
Des Moines 32.0 Portland, Ore. 34.0  
Indianapolis 42.0 San Francisco 50.0  
Kansas City 42.0 St. Louis 36.0  
Nashville 44.0 Washington 46.0

### ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Nov. 6, 1916. 62-High water, 1.32. 8-66 a. m. 8:35 a. m. 10-10 a. m. 10:35 a. m. 11-11 a. m. 11:35 a. m. 12-12 noon 12:35 noon 1:05 p. m. 1:35 p. m. 2-2 p. m. 2:35 p. m. 3-3 p. m. 3:35 p. m. 4-4 p. m. 4:35 p. m. 5-5 p. m. 5:35 p. m. 6-6 p. m. 6:35 p. m. 7-7 p. m. 7:35 p. m. 8-8 p. m. 8:35 p. m. 9-9 p. m. 9:35 p. m. 10-10 p. m. 10:35 p. m. 11-11 p. m. 11:35 p. m. 12-12 noon 12:35 noon 1:05 p. m. 1:35 p. m. 2-2 p. m. 2:35 p. m. 3-3 p. m. 3:35 p. m. 4-4 p. m. 4:35 p. m. 5-5 p. m. 5:35 p. m. 6-6 p. m. 6:35 p. m. 7-7 p. m. 7:35 p. m. 8-8 p. m. 8:35 p. m. 9-9 p. m. 9:35 p. m. 10-10 p. m. 10:35 p. m. 11-11 p. m. 11:35 p. m. 12-12 noon 12:35 noon 1:05 p. m. 1:35 p. m. 2-2 p. m. 2:35 p. m. 3-3 p. m. 3:35 p. m. 4-4 p. m. 4:35 p. m. 5-5 p. m. 5:35 p. m. 6-6 p. m. 6:35 p. m. 7-7 p. m. 7:35 p. m. 8-8 p. m. 8:35 p. m. 9-9 p. m. 9:35 p. m. 10-10 p. m. 10:35 p. m. 11-11 p. m. 11:35 p. m. 12-12 noon 12:35 noon 1:05 p. m. 1:35 p. m. 2-2 p. m. 2:35 p. m. 3-3 p. m. 3:35 p. m. 4-4 p. m. 4:35 p. m. 5-5 p. 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# NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

## LAST WEEK'S PRICE RANGE OF SECURITIES

Trading on New York Stock Exchange Continues Large in Volume and Quotations Break Into New High Ground

The past week witnessed a continuation of the heaviest trading experienced in the New York stock market in more than a decade and saw share prices of many industrial and new high records. The splendid exhibit of earnings of United States Steel for the September quarter was largely responsible for the further rise in the common stock to a new high record price and stimulated the speculative interest in the industrial stocks. War stocks late in the week recorded the most spectacular advances for some time. The price movements of the standard railroad stocks were somewhat restricted, but the lower-priced rails continued to be in favor.

The tables below give the high, low, and last sales together with the net changes of the active stocks of the New York and Boston markets for the week ended Nov. 4:

### NEW YORK STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Net
Allis-Chalmers	28 1/2	28	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Am. Agri. Chem.	28 1/2	28	27 1/2	+ 1/2
Am. Beet Sugar	104	102	103	+ 1
Am. Can.	64 1/2	61 1/2	63 1/2	+ 2
Am. Car & Fy.	71 1/2	67	69 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Am. Hide & Leather	15 1/2	15	15	+ 1/2
do pf.	42 1/2	42	42	+ 1/2
Am. Linsed	27 1/2	27	26 1/2	+ 1
do pf.	59 1/2	57	57	+ 2 1/2
Am. Loco	92 1/2	81	90 1/2	+ 9 1/2
Am. Smelters	111 1/2	111	111 1/2	+ 1/2
Am. Steel	64 1/2	61 1/2	64	+ 3 1/2
Am. Sugar	132 1/2	120	120	+ 12 1/2
Am. Woolen	53 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Am. Writ. P.	52 1/2	44 1/2	46 1/2	+ 8 1/2
Anacosta	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2
Atchafalaya	108 1/2	108	108 1/2	+ 1/2
A. & W. I.	104	104	105 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Bald Loco	88 1/2	82 1/2	87 1/2	+ 6 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	89 1/2	88	88 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Beth Steel	64 1/2	63	63 1/2	+ 1 1/2
B. & O. S.	63 1/2	63	63 1/2	+ 1/2
Can. Pac.	174 1/2	172 1/2	173 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Cent. Leather	99 1/2	94 1/2	98 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	+ 1/2
C. & G. W.	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	+ 1/2
C. R. I. & P.	36 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2	+ 4 1/2
Chile Cop.	23 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Chino	64 1/2	60 1/2	63 1/2	+ 4 1/2
Colo. Fuel	55 1/2	52	53 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Colo. Gas	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
Col. Gas	133 1/2	133	133	+ 1/2
Open Prod.	21 1/2	17 1/2	19 1/2	+ 4 1/2
Cruc. Steel	90 1/2	86 1/2	92 1/2	+ 4 1/2
Cuba Cane	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	+ 1/2
Denver R. & G. pref.	46 1/2	46 1/2	47 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Erte	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Gen. Elec.	184 1/2	181	182	+ 3 1/2
Goodrich	73	71 1/2	71 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Gr. Nor. Ore.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	+ 1/2
do pref.	118 1/2	118	118 1/2	+ 1/2
Inspiration	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Int. Mer. Mar.	42 1/2	38 1/2	40 1/2	+ 4 1/2
do pref.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	+ 1/2
Int. Nickel	51 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Int. Paper	60 1/2	54 1/2	57 1/2	+ 6 1/2
do pref.	107 1/2	103	103 1/2	+ 4 1/2
Int. Conrol.	19 1/2	18 1/2	19	+ 1 1/2
Int. Agri. Chem.	28 1/2	19	22 1/2	+ 9 1/2
do pref.	61	50 1/2	53 1/2	+ 10 1/2
Kennecott	53 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Lack. Steel	90 1/2	88	89	+ 2 1/2
Lehigh Valley	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Maxwell	86	83 1/2	84 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Mex. Pet.	111 1/2	107 1/2	111	+ 4 1/2
Miami	40 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Mo. Pac. eff.	10 1/2	9 1/2	10	+ 1 1/2
Nat. En. & Stp.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	+ 1/2
Nat. Lead	70	68	68 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Nevada Cons.	25	23 1/2	25	+ 1 1/2
N. Y. Air Brake	160 1/2	158	158	+ 2 1/2
N. Y. Central	109 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/2	+ 1 1/2
New Haven	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	+ 1 1/2
N. Y. O. & W.	32	28 1/2	31 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Nor. & West.	145	141 1/2	144 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Northern Pac.	112 1/2	111 1/2	112 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Pacific Mail	27 1/2	25	25	+ 2 1/2
Pennsylvania	58 1/2	57 1/2	58 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Pitts. Coal	45	39 1/2	42 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Pre. St. Car.	76 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Ry. Steel Spring	66	62 1/2	64 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Ray Cons.	29 1/2	29	29	+ 1/2
Reading	111 1/2	106 1/2	109 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Rep. I. & Steel	80 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+ 3 1/2
St. L. & S. F. W. 1st	35 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	+ 1 1/2
So. Pacific	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Southern Ry.	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Studebaker	133 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2	+ 6 1/2
Texas & Pac.	19 1/2	14	17 1/2	+ 3 1/2
Texas Co.	228 1/2	223	224 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Un. Bag. & Pap.	115 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	+ 2 1/2
Union Pacific	152 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/2	+ 3 1/2
U. S. Rubber	61 1/2	58 1/2	61 1/2	+ 3 1/2
U. S. Smelting	75 1/2	71	73 1/2	+ 2 1/2
U. S. Steel	122 1/2	117 1/2	120 1/2	+ 5 1/2
Utah Copper	139 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	+ 6 1/2
West. Union	47 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	+ 2 1/2
W. Ca. Chem.	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	+ 1 1/2
Westinghouse	67 1/2	63 1/2	65 1/2	+ 4 1/2
Wills-Over	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	+ 3 1/2

### BANK OF GERMANY REPORT

BERLIN, Germany.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany, issued Oct. 31, shows these changes: Total coin and bullion increased 2,298,000 marks, gold increased 2,674,000 marks, treasury notes decreased 131,526,000 marks, notes of other banks decreased 10,221,000 marks, bills discounted increased 261,726,000 marks, advances increased 2,397,000 marks, investments decreased 3,752,000 marks, other securities decreased 723,000 marks, notes in circulation increased 226,412,000 marks, deposits decreased 127,778,000 marks, other liabilities increased 21,566,000 marks.

### AMERICAN SMELTING PLANT

SALT LAKE, Utah.—An outlay of \$5,000,000 will be made to enlarge the Murray and Garfield plants of the American Smelting & Refining Company. All the men that can possibly be employed to make alterations are engaged and the capacities of plants will be raised soon.

### EXCHANGES TO CLOSE

The Boston Stock Exchange and the Boston Curb Exchange will be closed tomorrow, Election Day, which is a legal holiday in most states. The New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange also will be closed.

### SHOE BUYERS

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—L. L. Crandall; U. S. Baltimore—H. A. Bolman; U. S. Buffalo—Henry Goldstein; U. S. Chattanooga—R. Orgain of Betterton Wallace Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago—G. E. Harrison of Harrison Barton Shoe Co.; U. S. Chicago—H. A. Bolman; U. S. Chicago—Selz, Schwab & Co.; Essex. Chicago—James Dunphy of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Chicago—J. O'Connor of O'Connor Bros. Co.; Quincy. Chicago—J. P. McMannis of R. P. Smith & Sons Co.; U. S. Grand Rapids—A. Herold of Herold, Berth Shoe Co.; U. S. Milwaukee—Mr. Rousel of Rich Shoe Co. New York—Frank M. Bedell; U. S. New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st. New York—J. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex. Parkersburg, W. Va.—O. D. McGraw of Graham, Bumgarner Co.; U. S. Philadelphia—A. Gousbery; U. S. Philadelphia—Andrew G. Kuensel; U. S. Philadelphia—J. Rosner; U. S. Pittsburgh—S. Hartenstein of Walker & Co.; Essex. Porto Rico—M. Covas of Honar Colam & Co.; U. S. San Francisco—Chester Williams of Williams Marvin Shoe Co.; U. S. San Francisco—William Kauffman of Sommes & Kauffman; U. S. Savannah—F. Foster of Rosenstein Shoe Co.; U. S. Savannah—M. L. Well and J. Berg of E. A. Well Shoe Co.; Essex. St. Louis—M. Mathes; U. S. St. Louis—W. H. Dittman of G. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; U. S. U. S.

### GREAT NORTHERN POWER COMPANY BOND OFFERING

Boston concerns of Tucker, Anthony Company and Coffin & Burr, Inc., are offering for sale \$1,468,000 in first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds of the Great Northern Power Company. The Great Northern Power Company controls all the water power within practicable transmission distance to the Duluth-Superior district. It owns present water power developments of 55,000 horse power installed capacity, and total power sites capable of an ultimate capacity of 150,000 horse power.

The company serves Duluth, Minnesota, Superior, Wisconsin, and also the so-called Range District, which includes the rapidly growing centers of the Great Mesaba Iron Range, reaching a total population of about 200,000.

Duluth is the westernmost gateway of the Great Lakes. It is the third city in size in Minnesota, and its contiguous city, Superior, is the second in Wisconsin. Recent United States Government reports rank the Duluth-Superior Harbor as next in tonnage to the port of New York.

The First Mortgage Bonds are part of an issue which is a direct first lien upon the entire property of the company. A strong, cumulative sinking fund has already retired \$210,000 bonds, and should retire over \$3,000,000 bonds before maturity.

### STATEMENT OF EARNINGS

As officially reported, year ending September 30, 1916

Gross Earnings	\$849,790.25
Operating Expenses and Taxes	234,868.78
Net Earnings	\$614,921.47
Accrued Interest on First Mortgage Bonds	325,000.00
Balance	\$289,921.47

The annual interest on all First Mortgage Bonds, now outstanding including this issue, is \$398,450

Price to Yield about 5.80%

Coffin & Burr Incorporated

60 State Street

Tucker, Anthony & Co.

53 State Street

Dominick & Dominick

New York—Cincinnati

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co.

New York—Chicago

Hornblower & Weeks

Boston—New York—Chicago

## EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY BEGINS BUSINESS TODAY

Boston's new banking institution, the Equitable Trust Company, opened for business today at 35 Congress street. The directorate is headed by Charles B. Strecker, for many years a prominent factor in local financial circles and for the past three years assistant treasurer of the United States, and comprises some of Boston's strongest and most conservative banking and mercantile interests.

Joseph M. Herman and John E. Thayer, Jr., will serve as vice presidents; J. H. Turnbull, secretary and Wallace H. Pratt, treasurer. The directors are: Charles F. Adams, president; John T. Connor, company, grocers; William H. Burgess, Burgess, Lang & Co., bankers; Ralph C. Emery, treasurer John S. Emery & Co., Inc., ship brokers; Sidney E. Farwell, treasurer American Zinc & Smelting Company; R. M. H. Harper, E. W. Clark & Co., bankers; Joseph M. Herman, president Joseph M. Herman & Co., shoes; Albert W. Kaffenburgh, I. Kaffenburgh & Sons; Lewis I. Prouty, vice-president Carr Fastener Company; Frank H. Purington, president Henry W. Savage, Inc., real estate; George Putnam, Richardson, Hill & Co., bankers; Charles B. Strecker, president; John E. Thayer, Jr., secretary Punta Alegre Sugar Company; James H. Turnbull, secretary; Charles E. Wyzanski, M. E. and C. E. Wyzanski, real estate.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Great Northern railroad is in the market for 40,000 tons of steel rails for first half of 1918.

Expected that Allis in 1917 will contract for between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons of American steel.

Peanut raising is increasing in the South. South Georgia farmer made \$6195 last year from 150 acres of peanuts, or \$51.30 an acre.

Syndicate which has charge of arrangements for "French Industrial Credit" announced Saturday that \$50,000,000 of the credit had been fully subscribed for.

American bankers are now arranging for a loan of from \$65,000,000 to \$75,000,000 to Argentina, proceeds to be used in part for funding maturing obligations.

Two cars of canned tomatoes are being shipped for first time in 14 years from San Francisco to Chicago, price being \$1.20 per dozen compared with ordinary quotation of 75 cents.

Canadian customs receipts for October were \$1,960,930, an increase of \$3,751,798 over October of last year. For seven months ended October they were \$25,525,477, an increase of \$29,555,515 over corresponding period last year.

Eighty thousand six hundred and fifty-eight motor vehicles, valued at \$100,258,220, were shipped from United States during the 12 months ended June 30, 1916. This represents one fifteenth of all motor vehicles produced in this country in last fiscal year and one tenth of their gross value.

Great Britain has a new fuel for automobiles. Manufacturing process is a secret, but gasoline is the backbone of product. It costs 37 cents per gallon, compared with 73 cents for gasoline.

The Boston Stock Exchange and the Boston Curb Exchange will be closed tomorrow, Election Day, which is a legal holiday in most states. The New York Stock Exchange, the Chicago Board of Trade and the New Orleans Cotton Exchange also will be closed.

## CLOTH TRADE WAGE DEMAND IS SPREADING

Loomfixers' Union Latest Organization to Seek Raise—Election Outcome a Factor—Mills Extend Plants

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—The movement for an increase in wages for the cotton mill workers has spread to this city. The Loomfixers Union has voted to ask the central textile labor body to make a request for an advance at once. The central body will not meet until a week from next Monday night, and meanwhile the operatives and the manufacturers here will await developments in Fall River, where the representatives of the unions and of the manufacturers will confer on the wage issue next Friday.

The announcement of the manufacturers that they would meet with the representatives of the operatives on Nov. 10 is taken as indicating that the mill men will be governed in what they do by the outcome of the election Tuesday. The cotton manufacturers feel strongly that the tariff question is one of the vital issues in this campaign. They have conducted an advertising campaign in favor of tariff protection for many months.

No one in mill circles believes that the election will affect the position of the mills in any important degree at once. The mills in both this city and Fall River are sold ahead for months on contracts which represent large profits even over the present abnormal producing costs. During the past week the demand for some classes of goods let up to some extent, and this was attributed to the approach of the election, but manufacturers believe that the demand will come back strong again as soon as the election is out of the way. Reports all along the line of distribution, from mill to retailer, are that the consumption of goods is very heavy, buyers not being at all deterred by the high prices asked.

The first important addition to the cloth manufacturing facilities in this city was announced this week. The Butler mill, which weaves fine and fancy goods, will increase its looms from 2100 to 2600, building an addition to its weave shed to accommodate its new equipment. The Dartmouth built a small extension last year, and the Acushnet and Nashawena are doing the same now, but in all of these cases the additions were comparatively unimportant. Earlier in the year there

was such a shortage of weavers that the mill men were discouraged from adding to their plants on account of the possibility of scarcity of help, but the supply of weavers has now greatly increased. However, machinery costs are so high that any new equipment purchased at this time is at a great disadvantage compared with equipment bought two or three years ago.

Four Fall River mills held their annual stockholders' meetings during the past week and issued reports of financial condition. Their showings were not nearly so good as those of mills which reported last month. The Seacomet showed earnings of 8 per cent, the American Linnen 12 per cent, the Mechanics 12 and the Border City 10.

The unfavorable report of the Border City is a mystery because this corporation has been fairly successful in recent years and the big earnings of most of the mills show what was possible during the last 12 months. However, the tremendous increases in raw material costs have offered as much opportunity for loss as for profit, and the probabilities are that the mills which have made the poorer reports were not fortunate in their cotton purchases.

Reports have reached this city of a large amount of New Bedford and Fall River goods which is being exported. One buyer said last week that he is sending abroad 40 per cent of his output. Another said that he is exporting 60 per cent. Prior to the war only a very small percentage of the fine and fancy cotton goods woven in the United States was exported. The mills were built with a view to supplying only the domestic market. It is predicted that if the exports continue and the domestic demand continues in the present volume, a shortage of goods will be inevitable.

## GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA'S REPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Georgia Southern & Florida road reports for year ended June 30 last, with these comparisons:

	1916	1915
Gross earnings	\$2,445,408	\$2,215,773
Net earnings	574,751	361,563
Surplus after charges	219,786	5,020
First pref. div.	34,200	800
Second pref. div.	54,200	800
Balance	131,386	5,020
Add and bel.	769	769
Net surplus	132,155	4,251

## STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	840	860
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	103
Indiana Pipe Line	100	105
Ohio Oil	367	372
Prairie Oil & Gas	495	500
South Penn Oil	255	260
Standard Oil, California	350	355
Indians	800	810
New Jersey	602	605
New York	239	242
Illinois Oil	220	225
Prairie Pipe	293	295

## 100,000 shares

(without par value)

## Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation

Guaranty Trust Company Transfer Agent The Chase National Bank Registrar

After an examination of the properties and business of Transue & Williams Co., of Alliance, Ohio, and a report thereon by Julian Kennedy, an appraisal by The American Appraisal Co., and an audit by Messrs. Arthur Young & Co., an agreement has been made pursuant to which said property and business as a going concern is to be purchased and vested in a New York Corporation, to be named Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation, with an authorized capital of 110,000 shares with no par value, of which 100,000 shares will be issued for said property and business plus \$750,000 cash to be paid into the new company. The remaining authorized capital will be unissued for the present.

From the enclosed letter of Mr. O. F. Transue, Vice-President and General Manager of the old company and who is to be president of the new company, we summarize as follows:

(1) The new company has a forging capacity of 40,000 tons and a stamping capacity of 4,000 tons which represents probably the largest tonnage of drop forgings produced by a single plant in the industry. The company's plants are thoroughly modern and well equipped and have the advantage of splendid railroad and power facilities.

(2) Gross earnings have increased approximately 800% in the past six years and net earnings have increased 1,100%. Estimated net earnings for 1916, based on seven months' results, indicate earnings of at least \$1,200,000 for the year, or approximately \$12 per share on the stock to be outstanding.

(3) The business of this company has increased steadily regardless of fluctuations in the steel industry as a whole. For instance, during the last year of general depression in the steel industry, 1914, this company's sales actually increased 35% and net earnings increased 20%, due to the constantly increasing demand for its special products.

Based upon the cash purchase price actually to be paid for the entire property and assets of the old company as a going concern, and including said additional cash working capital to be provided, the assets of the new company will be equivalent to approximately \$37.50 per share, of which \$16 per







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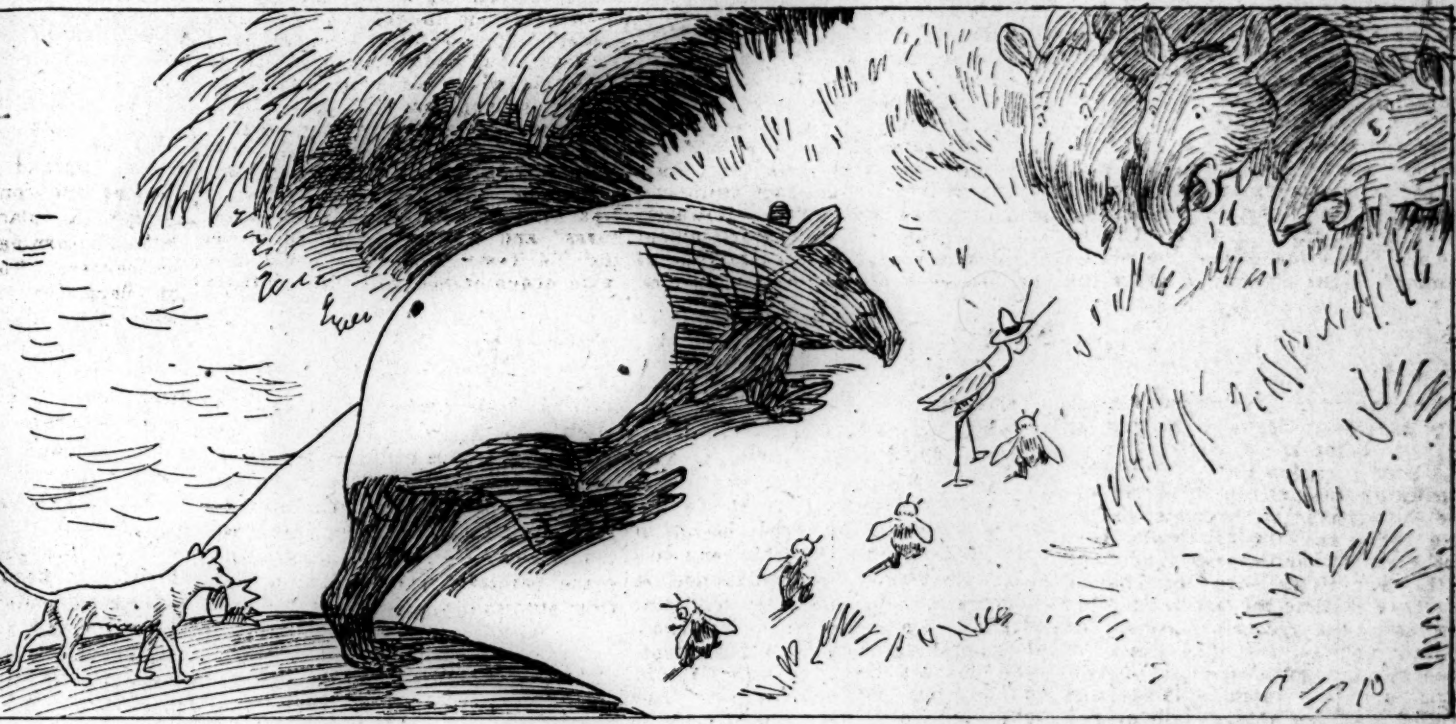
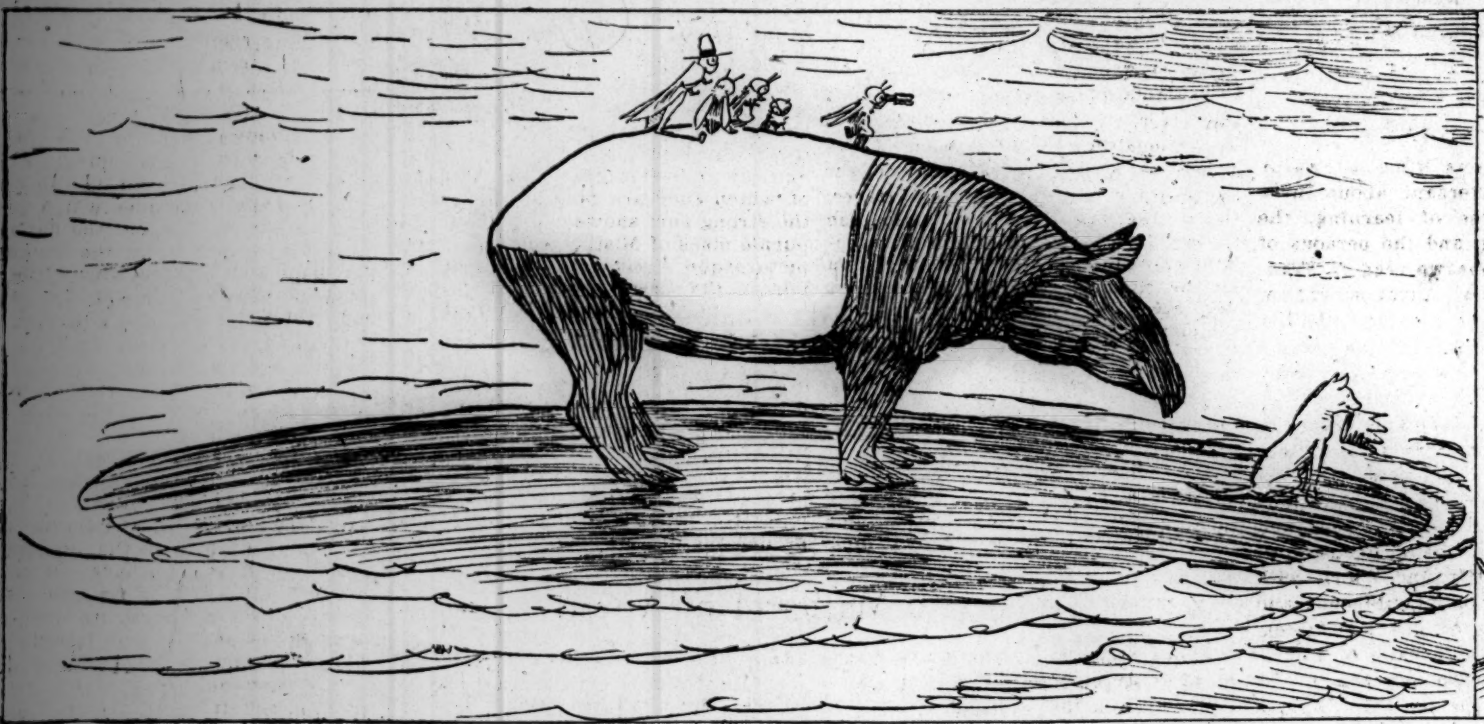
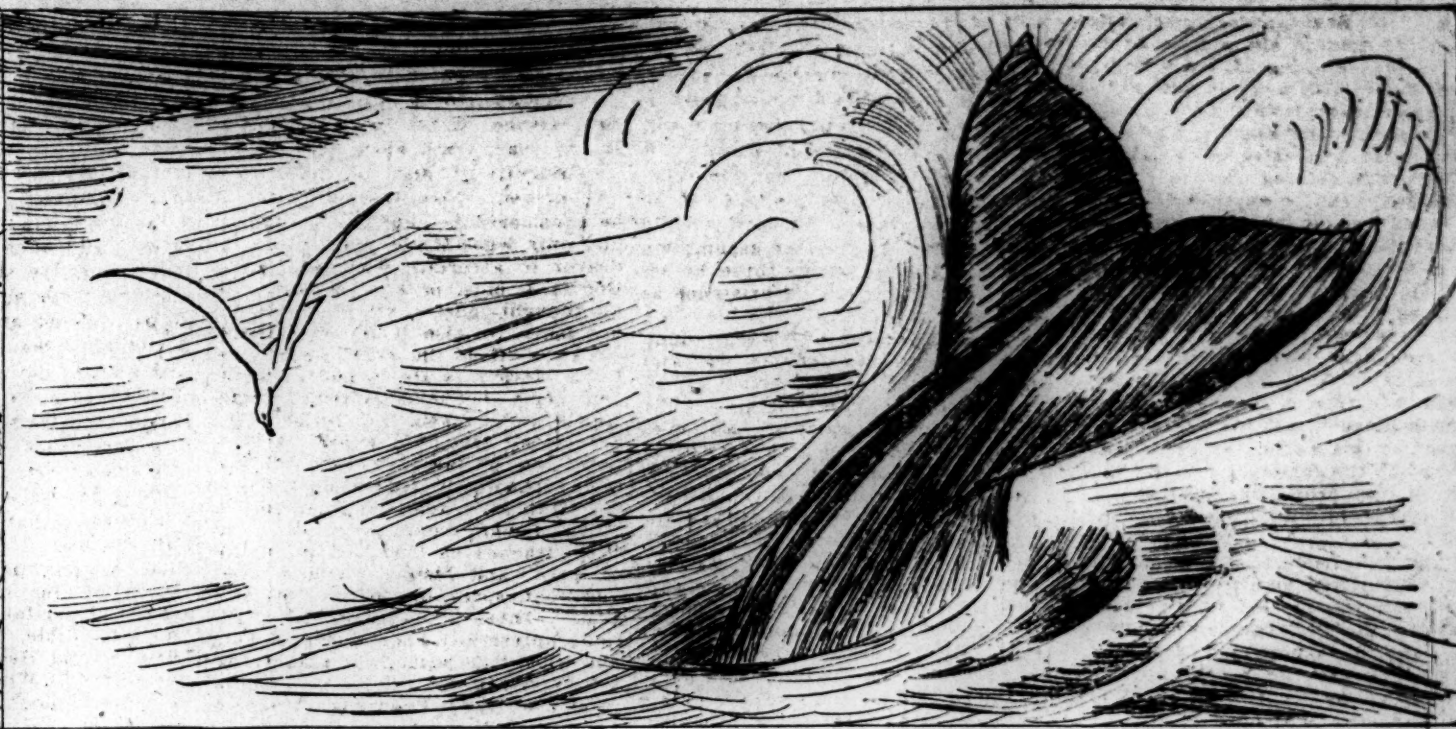
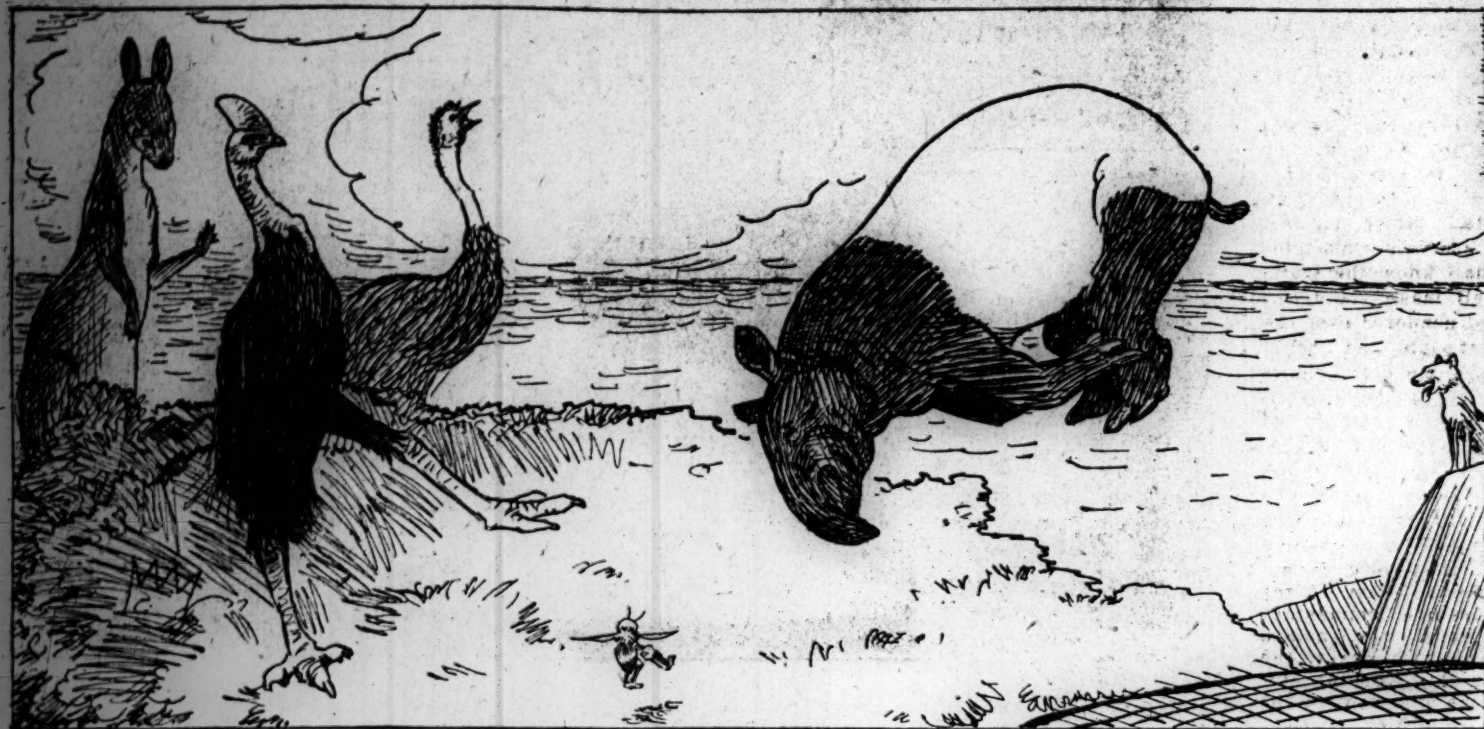
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# THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Concerning the Great Ocean-Going Whale Who Caused the Tapir to Caper



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Now the Tapir was capering most extraordinarily. It is unusual, too, for a Tapir to caper at all. Mr. Emu was also capering, and so was the cassowary, but of course Mr. Kangaroo capered highest of all. Finally Dingo, the Australian wild dog, joined in. And all of them were capering just because the Tapir did, and the Tapir was capering because it had just occurred to him that a good ocean-going whale would be of great service to a Tapir desiring to return from Australia to Tapir Land, that is, the Malay Peninsula. Mr. Tapir belonged to one

of the oldest families of the Malay Peninsula and its neighboring islands, and was naturally much attached to his home. Oddly enough, the only other part of the world where Tapirs are found is in South America; here the Tapirs closely resemble their Malayan brethren, except in marking, being without the white "saddle blanket," as we have said before.

To return to our story: Busy at length stopped capering long enough to advise that a gull be found and dispatched to discover a friendly whale. Whales, it seems, are not unusual in these waters, being found off New Zealand, in the Indian ocean and the Sulu sea. As it fortunately happened, Mr. Gull found a whale—the very same Cape Verde whale we have already met in the adventures of Mr. Lion's crown. Mr. Whale was now on his way home after a long cruise, but he was willing to be detained a little in order to hear the sad story of Mr. Tapir.

Owing to the high cost of print paper, it has been considered inadvisable to show the whole whale in the picture, but his tail is represented, and this is quite enough to identify a whale; his tail is set crossways, instead of up and down, as in the true fishes. Mr. Whale was just diving when

sighted by Mr. Gull. Now a gull is better at flying than diving, although he can dive a short distance beneath the surface of the water. Therefore it was important that the gull catch Mr. Whale before he went very far down—which he did, delivering his message under the water.

"Surely," spouted Mr. Whale, spouting water as he came again to the surface. "Only too happy to oblige." Behold then a whale-load of passengers, consisting of one Tapir, several bees, a grasshopper and Dingo, the wild dog, who had decided to go along, and who at the last moment rescued the crown from where it had fallen in the grass, and was carrying it safely

in his mouth. They had a very pleasant trip, the sea being "like glass," and the whale traveling at I don't know how many knots an hour toward Tapir Land. When high waves were encountered, the whale simply swam up one side of each wave and down the other, while Mr. Tapir dug in his toes, four on the front feet and three on the hind feet, making 14 toes in all—and hung on. For that matter, both Mr. Tapir and Dingo were fond of water, and were good swimmers, although not equal to the distance from Australia to Tapir Land.

The sky was very clear and blue and the water swished past them with a cool, long swish; the passengers were

enjoying themselves thoroughly. "Too bad that Cassowary, Kangaroo and Emu preferred to stay in their comfortable homes in Australia," remarked Dingo presently. "This is life! For myself, also, I'm glad I came, because you say that there are dogs in the country whither we are bound, although not wild like myself. I always like meeting my relatives, even if they are cousins many times removed."

Behold later on Mr. Tapir scrambling ashore at the end of their voyage, the shaded portion in the foreground indicating the blunt nose of the good-natured Cape Verde whale. See also the father and mother and the uncle of Mr. Tapir, who hardly

recognize their relative, who was only a striped little baby Tapir when he was captured for the circus.

"Allow me to introduce Mr. Dingo, Mr. Grasshopper, Mr. Busy and Mr. Buzz," said the Tapir when proper greetings and explanations had been exchanged. "They have most kindly undertaken to see me home." Then, like any other returning traveler, Tapir began to relate the strange tale of his adventures.

In conclusion, we might add that the bees and our Mr. Grasshopper, though of course delighted to meet these relatives of Mr. Tapir, were now most anxious to meet Mr. Tiger, being for the first time in their travels near the tigers' home.

### The Mole Discovers the River

The Mole had been working very hard all the morning, spring-cleaning his little home. First with brooms, then with dusters; then on ladders and steps and chairs, with a brush and a pail of whitewash; till he had dusted in his throat and eyes, and splashes of whitewash all over his black fur. . . . Spring was moving in the air above and in the earth below and around him, penetrating even his dark and lowly little house. . . . It was small wonder, then, that he suddenly flung down his brush on the floor. . . . and bolted out of the house without even waiting to put on his coat. Something up above was calling him imperiously, and he made for the steep little tunnel which answered in his case to the graveled carriage-drive owned by animals whose residences are nearer to the sun and air. So he scraped and scratched and scurried and scurried and then he scrooged again and scrooged and scratched and scraped, working busily with his little paws and muttering to himself, "Up we go! Up we go!" till at last, pop! his snout came out into the sunlight, and he found himself rolling in the warm grass of a great meadow.

"This is fine!" he said to himself. "This is better than whitewashing!" The sunshine struck hot on his fur, soft breezes caressed his heated brow, and after the seclusion of the cellage he had lived in so long the carol of happy birds fell on his dulled hearing almost like a shout. Jumping off all his four legs at once, in the joy of living and the delight of spring without its cleaning, he pursued his way across the meadow till he reached the hedge on the further side. . . .

He thought his happiness was complete when, as he meandered aimlessly along, suddenly he stood by the edge of a full-fed river. Never in his life had he seen a river before—this sleek, sinuous, full-bodied animal, chasing and chuckling, gripping things with a surgle and leaving them with a laugh, to fling itself on fresh playmates that shook themselves free, and were caught and held again. All was a-shake and a-shiver—glints and gleams and sparkles, rustle and swirl, chatter and bubble. The Mole was entranced. . . . By the side of the river he trotted as one trots, when very small, by the side of a man who holds one spell-bound by exciting stories; and when tired at last, he sat on the bank, while

the river chattered on to him, a babbling procession of the best stories in the world, sent from the heart of the earth to be told at last to the insatiable sea.

As he sat on the grass and looked across the river, a dark hole in the bank opposite, just above the water's edge, caught his eye, and dreamingly he fell to considering what a nice snug dwelling-place it would make for an animal with few wants and fond of a bluish riverside residence, above flood level and remote from noise and dust. As he gazed, something bright and small seemed to twinkle down in the heart of it, vanished, then twinkled once more like a tiny star. But it could hardly be a star in such an unlikely situation; and it was too glittering and small for a glow-worm. Then, as he looked, it winked at him, and so declared itself to be an eye; and a small face began gradually to grow up round it, like a frame round a picture.

A brown little face, with whiskers. A grave round face, with the same twinkle in its eye that had first attracted his notice.

Small neat ears and silky hair. It was the Water Rat.

Then the two animals stood and regarded each other cautiously. "Hullo, Mole!" said the Water Rat. "Hullo, Rat!" said the Mole. "Would you like to come over?" inquired the Rat presently.

"Oh, it's all very well to talk," said the Mole, rather pettishly, he being new to a river and riverside life and its ways.

The Rat said nothing, but stooped and unfastened a rope and hauled on it; then lightly stepped into a little boat which the Mole had not observed. It was painted blue outside and white within, and was just the size for two animals; and the Mole's whole heart went out to it at once, even though he did not fully understand its uses.

The Rat sculled smartly across and made fast. Then he held up his forepaw as the Mole stopped gingerly down. "Least on that!" he said. "Now then, step lively!" and the Mole to his surprise and rapture found himself actually seated in the stern of a real boat.

"This has been a wonderful day!" said he, as the Rat shoved off and took to the sculls again. "Do you know, I've never been in a boat before in all my life."

"What?" cried the Rat, open-mouthed. "Never been in a—you

never—well I—what have you been doing, then?"

"Is it so nice as all that?" asked the Mole shyly, though he was quite prepared to believe it as he leant back in his seat and surveyed the cushions, the oars, the rowlocks, and all the fascinating fittings, and felt the boat sway lightly under him.

"Nice? It's the only thing," said the Water Rat solemnly, as he leant forward for his stroke. "Believe me, my young friend, there is nothing—absolutely nothing—half so much worth doing as simply messing about in boats. Simply messing," he went on dreamily; "messing—about—in—boats; messing—"

"Look ahead, Rat!" cried the Mole suddenly.

It was too late. The boat struck the bank full tilt. The dreamer, the joyous oarsman, lay on his back at the bottom of the boat, his heels in the air.

"—about in boats—or with boats," the Rat went on composedly, picking himself up with a pleasant laugh. "In or out of 'em, it doesn't matter. Nothing seems really to matter, that's the charm of it. Whether you get away, or whether you don't; whether you arrive at your destination or whether you reach somewhere else, or whether you never get anywhere at all, you're always busy, and you never do anything in particular; and when you've done it there's always something else to do, and you can do it if you like, but you'd much better not. Look here! If you've really nothing else on hand this morning, supposing we drop down the river together, and have a long day of it?"

The Mole wagged his toes from sheer happiness, spread his chest with a sigh of full contentment, and leaned back blissfully into the soft cushions. "What a day I'm having!" he said. "Let us start at once!"—From "The Wind in the Willows," by Kenneth Grahame.

### A Very Hot Flame

If you need a flame of high temperature to melt anything, and if you have no blowpipe, here is a method which you may find useful. Take out the burner of an acetylene bicycle lamp, then take out the burner of an ordinary gas jet and replace it with the acetylene burner. Light it and you will obtain a very hot flame. From Le Scout of France.

### Certain New Stamps

There has been a lot of foolish talk in the stamp papers about loss in the mails and censoring of parcels sent abroad that contain stamps. It is true that there is a new ruling as to who shall be allowed to handle stamps into and out of the allied countries, and for the present it will be wiser for any collectors wishing to buy or sell in these countries to deal only with licensed stamp dealers. You will have no trouble if you select those who have established places of business and advertise regularly.

There have been several new issues not due to the war during the summer, reports a writer in Boys Life. Notable among these are the centennial set of Argentina, with a portrait of Francisco Narciso Laprida, who was President of the Congress of Tucuman. Up to the first of September five values have appeared here, the date of issue being July 8.

These stamps are printed by the Argentine mint, in Buenos Aires. The balance of the set show the Argentine Declaration of Independence on the 5 and 10 centavo values, and a bust of General Jose de San Martin on the 12, 20, 24, 30 and 50 centavo values. Some of these will be high priced, because of an issue of only 50,000 of the high value and 60,000 of the three below the 50c.

Serbia has a new set of seven stamps, showing King Peter on the battlefield, 1914.

A new set for Barbados, and a second printing of the I. E. F. stamps of India. (These being overprinted on the current George issue of India for use by the Indian troops stationed outside of India.)

A peculiar stamp of British Honduras, is the regular one overprinted with a "moire" on the face and further with "WAR" in black, the moire being in red. You will have a lot of fun describing this stamp without a copy to look at.

Our own stamps will soon be on unwatermarked paper as the first was used Aug. 17, according to a bureau statement, and the perforation will gradually be changed from 10 to 11, as you will remember I foretold when we were talking of the 10 perforated values as they first came out.

The bureau has certainly spoiled our perforation record by shifting round from one to the other, but unless you are especially avid in your collecting you may well overlook these changed perforations, as the stamps are essentially the same, and

outside of varieties of color, due to poor dyes, there has been no change in the design, or other first essentials.

The English papers insist that the next "boom" in prices in U. S. postage is coming in the newspaper and periodical issues of 1856-6, and the following series of 1875-79. (Numbered 1001 to 1098 in your Scout catalogue.)

If you have any of these it will cost you little to hold them till the new catalogue comes out, and perhaps you will find you have some good things then. The issues of 1895-7 and 1899 have the U. S. P. S. watermark. This may help you to tell them from your originals.

### Wieliczka's Salt Mines

Every world-traveler knows that some of the greatest wonders of art and nature lie altogether out of the beaten track of sightseers. And no stranger example could be found than the marvelous rock-salt mines of Wieliczka and Bochnia, in the valley of the Vistula, on the north slope of the Carpathians, a few miles off the Cracow-Lemberg railroad. . . .

Wieliczka's salt mines are really one of the wonders of the world. Indeed Cracow's great interest to the tourist and visitor has long been in these mines, which are situated some eight miles from the city, and easily reached by train or carriage.

On great holidays friends of the miners and visitors generally assemble on the station platform, where is a café seating 400 persons. And in a gallery above—of course cut in the salt—an orchestra of miners plays selections to the passengers who are about to make a trip altogether unique. Just westward of the station are two beautiful grottoes, respectively the Rudolph and Stephanie, connected by a tunnel filled with salt water 16 feet deep.

Farther along, this broadens out into a lake, and rising out of the water is a colossal statue of St. John, with lovely shining salt stalactites all round him. Immediately beyond, one enters the marvelous cathedral of St. Anthony. . . . all hewn from the sixteenth century onward out of ruby-red rock-salt.

You can imagine no experience more impressive than to enter this crystal-hewn church behind a party of men provided with flaming pine torches and bunches of magnesium ribbon. . . . From St. Nicholas.

### Thomas Hood Writes of the Sea

Devonshire Lodge, New Finchley Road, St. Johns Wood, July 1st (1st of Hebrew falsity).

My Dear Dummie—I have heard of your doings at Sandgate, and that you were so happy at getting to the sea that you were obliged to be fogged a little to moderate it and keep some for the next day. I am very fond of the sea, too. . . . Of course, you have bathed, but have you learned to swim yet? It is rather easy in salt water, and diving is still easier, even than at the sink. I only swim in fancy and strike out new ideas.

Is not the tide curious? Though I cannot say much for its tidiness; it makes such a slop and litter on the beach. It comes and goes as regularly as the boys of a proprietary school, but has no holidays. And what a rattle the waves make with the stones when they are rough; you will find some rolled into decent marbles and bounces; sometimes you may hear the sound of a heavy sea at a distance, like a giant snoring. Some people say that every ninth wave is bigger than the rest. I have often counted, but never found it come true, except with tailors, of whom every ninth is a man. But in rough weather there are giant waves, bigger than the rest, that come in trios, from which I suppose Britannia rules the waves by the rule of three.

When I was a boy I loved to play with the sea in spite of its sometimes getting rather rough. I and my brother chucked hundreds of stones into it as you do; but we came away before we could fill it up. In those days we were at war with France. Unluckily, it's peace now, or with so many stones you might have good fun in pelting the enemy's coast. Once I almost thought I nearly hit Boney. Then there was looking for an island like Robinson Crusoe. Have you ever found one yet surrounded by water? I remember once staying on the beach when the tide was flowing till I was a peninsula and only by running turned myself into a continent. . . .

Do you ever long when you are looking at the sea for a voyage? If I were off Sandgate with my yacht (only she is not yet built), I would give you a cruise in her. In the meantime you can practice sailing any little boat you can get. But mind that it does not founder or get swamped, as some people say, instead of "founder" and "swamp."

By this time, I suppose, you are be-

come, instead of a land boy, a regular sea urchin; and so amphibious that you can walk on the land as well as on the water—or better. And don't you mean, when you grow up, to go to sea? Should you not like to be a little midshipman? or half a quarter-master, with a cocked hat and a dirk, that will be a sword by the time you are a man? If you do resolve to be a post-captain, let me know; and I will endeavor through my interest with the Commissioners of Pavements to get you a post to jump over of the proper height. Tom is just rigging a boat, so I suppose that he inclines to be an admiral of the marines.

And so farewell, young "Old Fellow," and take care of yourself so near the sea, for in some places they say it has not even a bottom to go to if you fall in. And remember when you are bathing, if you meet with a shark, the best way is to bite off his legs. If you can, before he walks off with yours. And so, . . .

I am, my dear Dummie,

Your affectionate friend,

THOMAS HOOD.

### Her Words

My mother has the prettiest tricks Of words and words and words. Her talk comes out as smooth and sleek As breasts of singing birds.

She shapes her speech all silver fine Because she loves it so. And her own eyes begin to shine To hear her stories grow.

And if she goes to make a call Or out to take a walk, We leave our work when she returns And run to hear her talk.

They are as fair as bloom or air. They shine like any star. And I am rich who learned from her How beautiful they are.

—Anna Hempstead Branch.

### The "Lee Penny"

Ever since the time of Robert Bruce, the Lockhart family in Scotland have carefully kept the "Lee Penny," which Walter Scott writes of in "The Talisman." The treasure is a silver shilling of the time of Edward I.—not a penny at all. It is quaintly set with a small triangular stone of which no one now knows the name.



## THE HOME FORUM

## Exactness in Truth

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHEN Shakespeare wrote, "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so," he must have had a clear glimpse of the great metaphysical fact underlying all phenomena, namely, that everything must first exist as thought; in other words, a thing must be thought of before it can be expressed. If this be true, then, in order to get at the reality of all things, it must first of all be necessary to obtain a metaphysical viewpoint. "Metaphysics," Mrs. Eddy says in *Science and Health* (p. 269), "resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." Paul, also, evidently had this in view when he admonished the Romans to "be not conformed to this world; but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God."

Properly considered, the whole problem confronting mankind is to prove what the will of God is, and as we examine the Scriptures we begin to see that the experiences therein related, the experiences of Abraham, Moses and the prophets, of Jesus and his disciples and apostles, were all for the purpose of bringing humanity into a clearer understanding of the fact that, since God existed, it was possible to ascertain the exact nature and character of God and, when this was ascertained, the fact of the existence of God and His will could of necessity be demonstrated.

So far as the human mind is concerned, all reasoning is based on the assumption that a certain viewpoint is true. First a thing is assumed to be true and then evidence is gathered and examined in the attempt to prove the

truth of the assumption. But no matter whether a thing is true or not, no matter whether it exists or not, so long as one accepts the assumption as truth, he is governed by that acceptance and, to that one, it is true even though from the point of scientific fact the thing which he has accepted as true has no existence whatever. Thus, if a child should accept as true the assumption that two plus two equals three, he accepts that which has no existence as a mathematical fact.

The great difference between Columbus and those who mutilated was that his assumption was based upon a relative reality, whereas theirs, while probably equally sincere, was based upon ignorance and a superstitious dread of the unknown and, to their unreasoning terror, unknowable. Of course so long as Columbus had the courage of his convictions and persisted in acting upon their assumed truth, because his theories were supported by facts, he was able to ascertain these facts and demonstrate their truth; hence the discovery which not only revealed the American continents but at the same time revolutionized the theories and practices of navigation. Thus in the twinkling of an eye the world ceased to be a plane and became a sphere. And yet this fact had always existed! It seems as if it was waiting to be thought of in order that it might be expressed.

It is certainly the fact that the exact truth exists about anything and everything and, this being so, it must be the fact that this exact truth can be ascertained and proved. However, the first step toward ascertainment and demonstration is the admission of the existence of the truth,—one can

never know the truth until he thinks it exists and thinks he has the ability to ascertain what it is, and thinks he can demonstrate its existence. Christian Science teaches that because God is, the exact truth about God is, and consequently it may be ascertained and proved. Now the one point to be considered is, that God is exactly and only what He is, and, in the endeavor to ascertain what and where God is, it must be kept in mind that all thought must conform to the exact facts, or else it is not possible to know God; in short, one must think of God as He is and then one can begin to have evidence, signs, which "follow them that believe."

From all this it is evident that the only hope of salvation from all that is not absolutely true is to discover the truth as it really is, and then to make thought conform to it. The Bible teaches us that God is "a God of truth" and Jesus, Jeremiah, Paul, and John speak of God as "the true God." Those who are called Christians universally acknowledge that if and when it is possible to gain an exact knowledge of God, it is possible to gain an exact knowledge of truth, because God being all, He must be all. Jesus spoke of God as the Father and he taught that "no man cometh unto the Father, but by me." If Jesus was able to define God in a manner which could be understood, it must be apparent that he was able to ascertain that God existed, and, it is equally apparent, he had some source from which to gain his information. Undoubtedly this source was what he refers to as "the Scriptures" and is now known to us as the Old Testament. It was his intimate acquaintance with the contents

of the Scriptures which not only enabled him to clearly define God but also to refute the false theological arguments of the rabbis.

If we would follow his example and know Truth as he did, we must obey his admonitions, for said he: "Search the scriptures; for in them ye think ye have eternal life." "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Jesus searched and pondered over the Scriptures; he thought he could find eternal life and the event shows that he succeeded. He demonstrated the eternality of Life. If his followers would ascertain and demonstrate the existence and nature of the truth, they also must search the Scriptures. This, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, did, and the world is enriched by her efforts. Part of the results of her labors is a commentary on the Bible, which she named "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." With this Key the student may unlock the treasures of the Bible, and, little by little, by right reasoning, reach an exact knowledge of God and the consequent demonstration of the truth of belief.

## Lord Francis Bacon on Universities

"The works or acts of merit towards learning are conversant about three objects—the places of learning, the books of learning, and the persons of the learned." Thus we read in Francis Bacon's "The Advancement of Learning." "For as water, whether it be the dew of heaven or the springs of the earth, doth scatter and leese itself in the ground, except it be collected into some receptacle where it may by union comfort and sustain itself; and for that cause the industry of man hath made and framed springheads, conduits, cisterns, and pools, which men have accustomed likewise to beautify and adorn with accomplishments of magnificence and state, as well as of use and necessity; so this excellent liquor of knowledge, whether it descend from divine inspiration, or spring from human sense, would soon perish and vanish into oblivion, if it were not preserved in books, traditions, conferences, and places appointed, as universities, colleges, and schools for the receipt and comforting of the same."

Speaking of colleges, the writer continues: "Amongst so many great foundations of colleges in Europe, I find it strange that they are all dedicated to professions, and none left free to arts . . . at large. . . . So if any man think philosophy and universality to be idle studies, he doth not consider that all professions are from thence served and supplied. And this I take to be a great cause that hath hindered the progression of learning, because these fundamental knowledges have been studied but in passage. For if you will have a tree bear more fruit than it hath used to do, it is not anything you can do to the boughs, but it is the stirring of the earth and putting new mould about the roots that must work it. Neither is it to be forgotten, that this dedicating of foundations and donations to professorial learning hath not only had a malign aspect and influence . . . but hath also been prejudicial to states and governments. For hence it proceedeth that princes find a solitude in regard of able men to serve them in causes of estate, because there is no education collegiate which is free, where such as were so disposed might give themselves in histories, modern languages, books of policy and civil discourse, and other the like enablers unto service of estate."

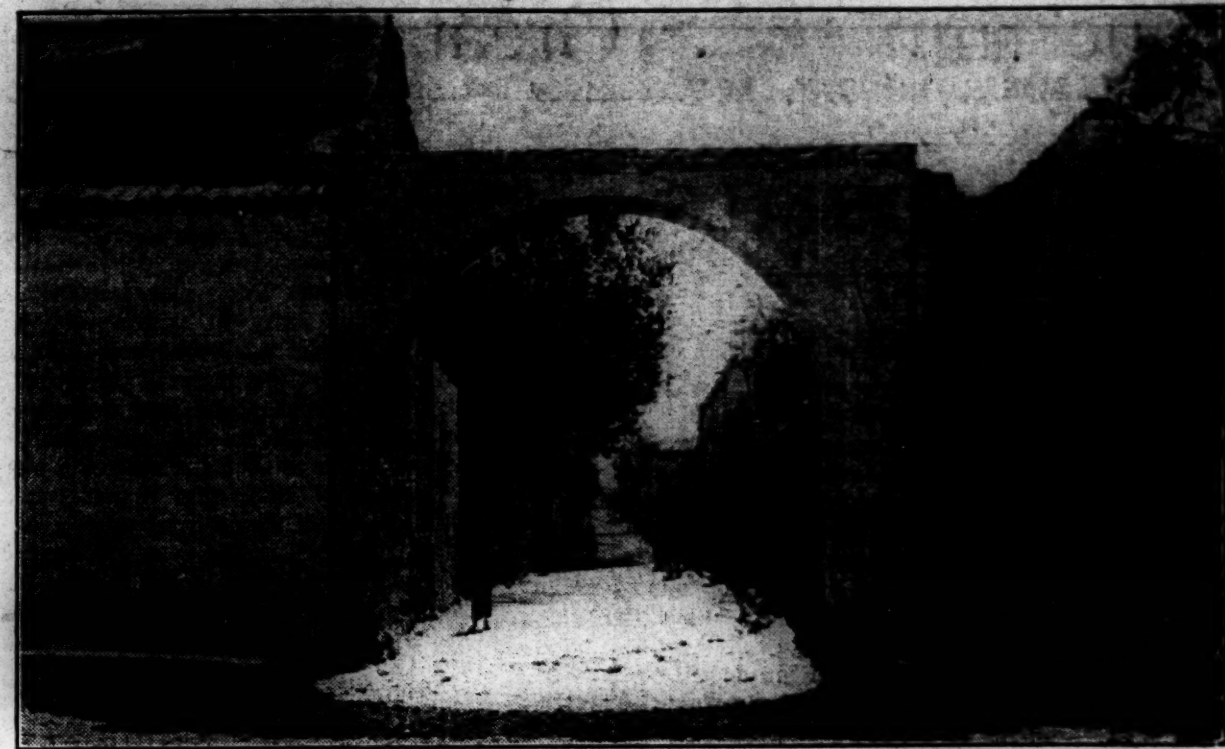
"As the proficiency of learning consisteth much in the orders and institutions of universities in the same states and kingdoms," the writer says, "so it would be yet more advanced; if there were more intelligence mutual between the universities of Europe than now there is. We see there be many orders and foundations, which though they be divided under several sovereignties and territories, yet they take themselves to have a kind of contract, fraternity, and correspondence one with the other, inasmuch as they have provincials and generals. And surely as nature creatheth brotherhood in families, and arts mechanical contract brotherhoods in communalities, . . . so in like manner there cannot but be a fraternity in learning and illumination, relating to that paternity which is attributed to God, who is called the Father of illuminations or lights."

The Search for Truth

He who has raised himself above the almsbowl, and not content to live lazily on scraps of begged opinions, sets his own thoughts on work, to find and follow truth, will (whatever he lights on) not miss the hunter's satisfaction; every moment of his pursuit will reward his pains with some delight, and he will have reason to think his time not ill spent, even when he cannot boast of any great acquisition. —John Locke.

## Culture

Culture is not measured by the greatness of the field which is covered by our knowledge, but by the nicety with which we can perceive relations in that field, whether great or small. —R. L. Stevenson.



Arequipa, Peru

"It is built on a gentle slope, on both sides of the river Chile," writes Lord Bryce of Arequipa, the second city in Peru, "and indeed owes its existence to this river, for it was the presence of water, enabling a little oasis in the desert to be cultivated, that caught the military eyes of Francisco Pizarro. Discerning the need for a Spanish stronghold between the interior tableland and the coast, he chose this spot by the river at the foot of the pass that gives the easiest access to that tableland. It had already been a rest-house station, as its Quicha name implies, on one of the Inca tracks from Cuzco to the sea, along which a service of swift Indian runners is said to have been maintained by the Incas and to have carried up fresh fish to the monarch at Cuzco."

"Built far more solidly than Lima with house walls five or six feet thick,

and lying more out of the stream of modernizing traditions, Arequipa has retained an air of antiquity, and, it may be said, of dignity, superior to that of the capital. . . . The gardens on the higher northwestern bank of the river relieve the mass of houses, and the yellowish gray volcanic stone of which they are built, mellowed by the strong sun, shows well against the purple mass of Misti. There are some picturesque street vistas too, but one misses the bright colors of peasant dress which a city of Old Spain or Italy would show. The women are largely in black."

"The houses are low . . . and the streets roughly paved with large cobblestones of hard, smooth lava. Streams of water drawn from the river run down many of them, and other streams water the fields along the outskirts. Here and there one sees a garden planted with dark green trees

which relieve the glare of light. . . . Everything reminds one of the Asiatic or North African East,—the long, low blank house walls which inclose the streets, walls into which few and small windows open, because the living rooms look into a central yard or patio; the concentration of the better sort of shops in arcades which represent the eastern bazaar; the flat roofs on which people sit in the evenings; the deep and pungent dust; the absence of wheeled vehicles, for everybody rides, the richer on horses and the rest of the world on donkeys; the scantily dressed Indians, wild looking as Arabs, though with reddish-brown instead of yellowish-brown skins. Instead of camels there are llamas, the one native beast of burden in Peru, much smaller than the camel and more handsome, but not unlike it in its large, lustrous eyes, and in the poise of its long neck, with the small, erect head slightly thrown back. It resembles the camel also in its firm resolve not to move except at its own fixed pace, and to bear no load heavier than that of one hundred pounds) to which it is accustomed. The brilliant light, too, and the dry keen air are like the light and air of the East. But no eastern city has around it a mountain landscape like this. One must place Tunis or Trebizond in the valley of Zermatt to get an impression of Arequipa."

## A Gift to Margaret of Anjou

Agnes Strickland, in her story, "Margaret of Anjou," describes a gift book to the Queen, the original of which is now in the British Museum:

"In the valiant Talbot, Margaret lost one of her most devoted friends—one of the few of the many warrior-peers of England, at that rude era, who possessed a mind sufficiently cultivated to appreciate the learning and accomplishments of the fair Provençal Queen. The magnificent illuminated manuscript which he presented to her is a surviving monument of his exquisite taste in the fine arts; while his dedicatory lines addressed to his royal patroness contain a delicate testimonial of his opinion of her talents and requirements. He requests her 'to explain to his sovereign anything that may appear deficient to understand in the book; for,' says he, 'though you speak English well, you have not forgotten your French.' The illuminated title page represents the Queen seated by Henry VI . . . surrounded by the court. The royal presence chamber in which they are assembled is worthy of attention. An array of gold and colors, displaying the royal arms in numerous chequers, is sketched from pillar to pillar, and forms the background of the royal seat, which is a broad, low divan, covered with cloth, placed in a rich oriel; the vaulted ceiling is groined and painted blue with gold stars; the clustered windows are long and lancet-shaped, the tops of the lancets are rounded. Margaret wears a crown; her hair of a pale golden color flows gracefully from under her diadem and falls in profusion down her back and shoulders and over her royal mantle, which is pale purple fastened round the bust with gold and gems. The dress beneath the mantle is the turned robe-hardi. . . . She is exquisitely lovely and very majestic, in this carefully finished portrait, which does not represent her as older than in her twentieth year. Talbot, with his dog in attendance, is kneeling before Queen Margaret, presenting the book. The title page of the magnificent volume is redolent with Margaret's emblem flower, Daisies are seen growing in the garden of the palace, daisies with their little red buttons are arrayed in profusion up the side of the title page; daisies swarm in clusters round armorial bearings and flourish in the margin of every page."

## The Yacht Psyche

There came a breath of something in the east. It was neither wind nor warmth. It was light before it was light to the eyes of men. Slowly and slowly it grew until . . . light came back to the world, and at last the whole huge hemisphere of rushing sea and cloud-flecked sky lay like a great empty heart, waiting in conscious glory of the light, for the central glory, the coming lord of the day. And in the whole crystalline hollow, gleaming and flowing with delight, yet waiting for more, the Psyche was the only lonely life-bearing thing. . . . Round her, like a thousand doves, clamored with greeting wings the joyous seawind. Up came a thousand dancing billows to shout their good morning. Like a petted animal, impatient to play, the breeze . . . rushed in the Psyche's sails, swelled them yet deeper, and sent her dancing over the dancers. The sun peered up like a mother waking and looking out on her frolicking children. Black shadows fell from salt to sail, slipping and shifting, and one long shadow of the Psyche herself shot over the world to the very gates of the west, but held her not, for she danced and leaped and flew as if she had just begun her corantolavolta fresh with the morning, and had not been dancing all the livelong night over the same floor. Lively as any butterfly, not like a butterfly's flitting and hovering was her flight, for still like one that longed, she sped and strained and flew.—George MacDonald.

## "It Is An Isle Under Ionian Skies"

It is an isle under Ionian skies . . . And, for the harbors are not safe and good, This land would have remained a solitude But for some pastoral people native there. The blue Aegean girds this chosen home With ever-changing sound and light and foam, Kissing the sifted sands, and caverns hoar; And all the winds wandering along the shore Undulate with the undulating tide: There are thick woods where sylvan forms abide; And many a fountain, rivulet, and pond, As clear as elemental diamond. Or serene morning air; and far beyond The mossy tracks made by the goat and deer (Which the rough shepherd treads but once a year) Pierce into glades, caverns, and bowers, and halls Built round with ivy, which the waterfalls Illuming, with sound that never fails Accompany the noonday nightingales; And all the place is peopled with sweet airs. . . . —Shelley.

## Early Newport and the Artists

From Henry T. Tuckerman's elaborate sketch of Newport, written in 1847, are taken these extracts:

"Allston's rudimentary instruction in painting was derived from a venerable watchmaker of the town, named Kings who lent him materials, and taught him to handle pencil and color in the rear of his shop in Thames Street. Meantime the boy feasted his eyes upon the radiant sunsets, the brilliant pebbles, the vivid green of meadows and softened tints of twilight; and the youth studied and strolled with the gentle Malbone, and by sympathy and observation built up within himself the purpose of an artist's life."

"And with his endeared name, Newport is also associated with that of Smibert, the painter who accompanied

Dean Berkeley hither, and left several portraits of American notabilities; and with Gilbert Stuart, born at Narragansett, on the opposite side of the bay, and whose favorite residence was Newport. . . . There he began to copy pictures when only thirteen years old; there he met Cosmo Alexander, a Scotchman, who took him to Edinburgh; . . . and thither he returned, after harsh experiences, to study zealously his art, and live with Captain Anthony, his wife's father, who had emigrated from Wales and occupied a farm on this island, which he afterwards sold to Bishop Berkeley, who named it Whitehall."

"Gilbert Stuart's earliest teaching was received at the Newport grammar school. Here were his first artistic triumphs and social enjoyments; and thence he departed to delineate with skill and vital individuality, the ancestors of hundreds of families who now cherish these portraits as precious domestic heirlooms."

"Fiske, the first native educated portrait painter, was born here. Smibert here first set up his easel; Blackburn more than a century ago executed a few memorable likenesses; Trumbull fought and sketched on Honeyman's Hill; Malbone loved Newport as his birthplace; Greenough passed many

months of his life here; Staigg, Jane Stuart, Hunt, Dana, Thorndike, and other artists have made it their home. Every summer allures foreign artists; and some of the most characteristic pictures of Kensett, Suydam, Huntington, Haseltine, and others of our landscape painters have been elaborated from studies of these shores."

## The Valley of Espingo

Endless the pine-woods seem to extend, . . .

Suddenly, lo, from the gorges wild, Falling abruptly, down leads the way; And they gaze on a scene delightful and mild, Fair meadows bordering on mountains piled, Butterflies soaring in sunset ray.

How verdant the mead, and how balmy the air, Boughs scarce tremble, so tenderly kissed, The orange blooms and the jonquills fair, Sweet red roses blush everywhere, All lies bathed in a sunny mist.

—Paul Heyse (Tr. from the German by Kate Freiligrath Kroeker).

## In Dinka-Land

"Here, and for some days afterwards, close to the line of bush," writes Ewart S. Grogan, in his book "From Cape to Cairo," published in 1900, "there was a well-defined river with a stream of one and a half to two miles an hour, which would be navigable for flat-bottomed punts. The numbers of hippo were incredible, literally thousands and thousands. At every two hundred yards there was a great purple ball of twenty, fifty, or a hundred lying with their bodies half exposed, while others were wandering about in every direction on the vegetation, islands, and mud banks. They practically ignored our presence, though we often passed within ten yards of them. Other game was scarce; I only saw a few waterbuck, bushbuck, and once the track of a giraffe, though plenty of guinea-fowl, and a few ducks and geese. . . . At one village a native produced a recent number of Black and White, carefully wrapped up in a piece of goatskin, and pointed out with great glee a picture of Dreyfus; as I had no interpreter, and the natives no longer understood my ten words of pigeon Arabic, I have not the remotest conception how it came to this outlandish spot. . . . The following day we saw two large herds of elephant, one mainly composed of good bulls. Some, showing splendid ivory, refused for a long time to leave the path."

"Making good progress, we camped opposite a ferry, which led to an island where I could see some natives. They quickly collected, and in a few minutes there was a crowd of several hundred, with a solid hedge of spears glistening in the sun. At first they were very doubtful; then, suddenly realizing that it was all right, they swarmed across, yelling and whooping, and in one minute my diminutive camp was one howling black mass. At first things looked rather anxious, but some slaps on the back and a long-winded repetition of arm, which appears to be the local form of salutation, quickly spread a broad grin over the masses; they brought me a present of about thirty large fish, and there was soon a brisk trade in milk, of which they had an unlimited supply, so that all my men had a good wholesome feed. They proved very friendly, and I regret that our conversation was strictly limited to arm, which, however, appears to have considerable significance, being invariably responded to by much grunting and a peculiar

clucking noise like the soliloquy of an old hen."

The stature of some of the natives, the writer continues, "is colossal. It was most curious to see how those Dinkas, living as they do in the marshes, approximate to the type of the water bird. They have much the same walk as a heron, picking their feet up very high, and thrusting them well forward. Their feet are enormous. Their colossal height is, of course, a great advantage in the reed-grown country in which they live. They are the complete antithesis of the pygmy, as the country in which they live is the complete antithesis of the dense forest that is the home of the dwarfs. . . . The adaptability of a race to its surroundings is wonderful. The favorite pose of a Dinka is in reality the favorite pose of a water bird."

## The Bowl of Water

She is eight years old, When she laughs, her eyes laugh; Light dances in her eyes; She tosses back her long hair And with a song replies; Then on light feet she darts away, Tripping, mischievously gay. But now into this room of shadow Coming slowly with the sun's long ray, And all the morning on her simple hair,

O how serious-eyed She steps preoccupied Holding a bowl of water Poised in her fingers' care,— Water quivering with cool gleams And wavering and a-roll Within the clear glass bowl. That brimmed and luminous seems A wonder and a shining secret, As if it were the world's most precious thing. So open-clear that all have passed it by, Cut stalks of iris lie On the bare table, flowers and swelling buds Clipped in close curves up to the purple tips That shall tomorrow burst And shoot a splendid wing, When they have drawn into their veins the spring Which those young hands, with the drops bright on them, So all intently bring; Costless felicity, Living and unthought! . . . —Laurence Binyon.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, NOV. 6, 1916

## EDITORIALS

### National Elections of the Past

It is a prevalent and an erroneous supposition that the United States has always chosen its presidents and vice-presidents as it does in our times. The Constitution of 1787 laid down certain fundamentals in this as in other respects, leaving the working out of details to time and experience. Under the provisions of the organic law, each State is directed to choose a number of presidential electors equal to the number of its representatives in both branches of Congress. It was originally the plan, or the thought behind the plan, that, by choosing the highest officer of the republic and his possible successor through electors named by the voters of the several states, these electors would be guided and influenced to choose for chief magistrate the person best fitted for the office. In practical operation, however, the electors never have been, and are not now, privileged to use their discretion, since they are chosen under a pledge to vote for certain candidates for the presidency and the vice-presidency. At present, presidential electors are nominated by the political parties, and are chosen, in the respective states, by popular vote. In the earlier days of the nation, electors were chosen in many states by the legislatures, but this plan was gradually abandoned, until, in 1832, South Carolina was the only State adhering to the practice. In 1868 South Carolina swung into line with the sister states in this respect. In 1892 Michigan reverted to the district system, dividing its electoral vote.

Up to 1804, each elector chosen by the popular vote of the State which he represented in the Electoral College, voted for two candidates for the presidency. The one receiving the largest number of electoral votes was declared President; the one receiving the next largest number was declared Vice-President. In the first electoral vote for President the count stood: George Washington of Virginia, 69; John Adams of Massachusetts, 34; John Jay of New York, 9; R. H. Harrison of Maryland, 6; John Rutledge of South Carolina, 6; John Hancock of Massachusetts, 4; George Clinton of New York, 3; Samuel Huntington of Connecticut, 2; John Milton of Georgia, 2; James Armstrong of Georgia, Benjamin Lincoln of Massachusetts, and Edward Telfair of Georgia, 1 vote each. George Washington and John Adams were declared President and Vice-President. Partisanship entered into the second election. George Washington and John Adams, both Federalists, being renominated. It will be noticed that Virginia had no second choice for the presidency in the first election; Thomas Jefferson, of that State, was named in the electoral poll four years later, but he received only four votes. In the latter poll Aaron Burr, of New York, first appears as a "possibility," and eight years later he received, as a Republican, 73 votes. Here a tie vote appeared between Jefferson and Burr, and the House of Representatives was called upon to break it. It did so by declaring Jefferson President and Burr Vice-President.

Following this incident, the Constitution was amended, and the electors four years later, in 1804, voted for a President and a Vice-President distinctly, instead of for two candidates for President. Thomas Jefferson was reelected, as a Republican, and George Clinton, also a Republican, was chosen Vice-President. The system, from this time until 1824, operated smoothly. In that year Andrew Jackson of Tennessee, Republican, received 99 votes; John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts, Republican, 84; Henry Clay of Kentucky, Republican, 37; William H. Crawford of Georgia, Republican, 41. The amended Constitution demanded then, as it does down to this day, that the successful candidate shall have a majority of all the votes cast. Andrew Jackson had the largest number of votes, and, under the rule previously in force, would have been declared President. Now, however, there was no choice, and the House of Representatives, again called upon to act, declared John Quincy Adams President. John C. Calhoun became Vice-President.

Following this second break in the Electoral College procedure of naming the Chief Magistrate, there was no further interruption of the established routine until the Hayes and Tilden contest of 1876, when a deadlock occurred in the electoral vote, by reason of a dispute over the counting of votes in certain of the "reconstructed" states and in Oregon. The Electoral College was so divided between the opposing parties that the choice of the Democratic electors in any one of the contested states would have given the majority to the Democrats, while the choice of the Republicans in all the contested states would have given the Republicans a majority of one in the college. The dispute that resulted assumed serious aspects. The House of Representatives, being overwhelmingly Republican, was not trusted by the Democrats to decide the question impartially or fairly. After much discussion and many conferences a special presidential electoral commission was agreed to by both sides. All of the contested points in this body were decided by a vote of 8 to 7, on strictly partisan lines, and the outcome was the seating of the Republicans, Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler, as President and Vice-President. This was not satisfactory to the Democrats, but they patriotically accepted it rather than that the nation should again be torn by discord.

It must be the desire of all conscientious men and women in the United States that tomorrow, and always, the decision of its electorate shall be pronounced and emphatic. In a democracy the uncertain is the unsafe verdict. The voice of the people should not waver.

### Former Soldiers and the Land

THE scheme for the settlement of former soldiers on the land, which was recently awarded a first prize in a competition promoted by the West of Scotland Agricultural College, has one feature which differentiates it,

at once, from most schemes of its kind. It aims at making use of villages already in existence rather than the establishment of entirely new settlements on the colony plan. The authors of the scheme claim that their proposals would solve the question of churches, schools, public halls, tradesmen's services, water supply, roads, drainage, gas and many other social institutions, and public services. Their plan is particularly well-thought-out, and the way in which they propose to require local authorities everywhere to take their share in carrying through the scheme in their own districts, probably reduces the amount of new organization required to a minimum. Thus, as they very justly put it, whilst the scheme, from the local authority's standpoint, could not be considered other than a small undertaking, yet the combined effect would give promise of great possibilities. As to the actual holdings of the men, they state that the range of occupations might include dairy farming, fruit growing, the formation of forest nurseries, and later, perhaps, fruit bottling by the cooperative method, jam making and so on.

The chief advantage, as far as can be seen, of the plan under consideration, over all others so far put forward, is that it effects its purpose with the least possible disturbance to existing conditions, and with a minimum of preparation. The view that the end of the war will witness a great demand for access to the land from former soldiers is one very widely held, and one also which all the information available shows is well founded. The assumption, however, that the great majority of those at the front will come back determined, at all costs, to relinquish their pre-war vocations, and to get work "in the open," is probably as absurd as it would, undoubtedly, be deplorable. As is shown clearly enough from soldiers' letters from the front, opinion is by no means unanimous on the subject. Whilst many declare that never again will the four walls of an office contain them, others, as the result of months in the trenches, affirm with equal emphasis that when they have "seen the thing through" they will be glad to get back to their desks again. It is particularly desirable, therefore, that any machinery that may be devised for throwing open the land to the discharged soldier should be as simple and as easily improvised as possible. It is for this reason, perhaps more than any other, that the scheme favored by the West of Scotland Agricultural College is specially to be commended.

### The Defense Council for Australia

THE scheme outlined at Bendigo, recently, by the Hon. G. F. Pearce, the Australian Minister of Defense, for the establishment of the defense council for Australia, is as interesting as it is significant. It is the hope of most people that the end of the present war will witness a determined attempt, on the part of the nations of the earth, to bring about some agreement which will render unnecessary the absurd armaments of the past. That one of the results of the war should be that the nations of the world should once again arm themselves to the teeth, and on a more organized system than ever before, is a possibility which no one can contemplate with equanimity, who holds in any regard the idea of real progress. It is, however, just such a system which Mr. Pearce, in his speech at Bendigo, seemed to advocate. It is true that his proposal is that there should be a "general staff for the nation," and that by this he understood some permanent body whose business it would be to watch over the development of the country, in all directions. It is quite clear, however, from an examination of his proposals, that in every development in trade or commerce encouraged by this body, the question of its adaptability to the uses of war is to be a first, or one of the first, considerations.

The general staff or defense council, Mr. Pearce declared, would be good for the nation in war or in peace. The Government was going to establish an arsenal. Why should it not be made, through the council of defense, a clearing house for all grades, so that every mechanic could go there and see shells, guns, rifles being made, and so be familiarized with the processes if war came? War was a matter for whole nations. He hoped, therefore, that what the Government proposed to do would meet with the appreciation of the people of Australia, and make the nation more prepared.

The atmosphere of militarism which such a scheme must inevitably import, even into the most peaceful activities, is, in the last degree, to be deplored. The fact is, however, that the Australian authorities are probably building much better than they know, and that, such will be the drift of public opinion after the war is over, that the proposed Australian general staff will assume an ever more peaceful activity. The possibilities, at any rate, are that it will devote itself to caring for the development of all the resources of the country with ever less and less attention, rather than more and more, to the question of their adaptability to so-called military requirements.

### Canadian Paper Pulp

THE wood-pulp importations into the United States would not and do not supply the paper manufacturers of the country, yet, taken alone, their volume in pounds would seem sufficient to provide newspaper and book paper, not merely for a single nation, but for the world. That is to say, the wood pulp imported into the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, weighed more than a billion pounds, or ten pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. More than two thirds of this material, as estimated in a communication from John Oliver La Gorce to the National Geographic Society, was supplied by the Dominion of Canada, while the greater part of the remainder came from Norway and Sweden. Many causes contributed to the reduction of the output and importations of wood pulp for the year 1915-16 by about 180,000,000 pounds, and these are, in almost every case, traceable to the war. Principal among them are shortage of labor in the wood-pulp producing countries, and inadequate and expensive transportation facilities.

The war, though terrible beyond expression, will not

be without its compensations to humanity. Among the first of these is its awakening effect. The conditions attending the struggle have brought mankind to a speedy and sharp realization of its interrelationship and interdependence. In a thousand ways, since the conflict began, its consequences have been brought home to individuals and to families in the remotest parts of the earth. The results are felt in the forest solitudes of Canada, in the great pampas tracts of Argentina, in the isolated hamlet of the Australian hinterland, and in the bustling industrial cities of the United States; and wherever they are felt, they impress upon the thought of man the fact that no race, no nation, no community can live unto itself alone without sinking into degeneracy. A bit of the pulp ground from the tree in Norway, Sweden, or Canada becomes a newspaper, and the newspaper, with its message or information, returns perhaps to the cabin of the woodsman, or to the worker in the pulp or paper mill, or, perhaps it is sent round the world, or from reader to reader, until it finds its way into the trenches of contending hosts.

Canada is doing her bit, and doing it bravely; but whenever it is written that paper is scarce or high, that its consumption must be reduced, that newspapers must be cut down in size, that there is a threatened famine in the supply of one of the most essential products of the age, he who looks below the surface discovers, in the backwoods of Quebec or Ontario, pathetic aspects of the present vast tragedy, for, somewhere, there will be found the lumber camps abandoned, the axes thrown aside, the deserted little gardens in the settlement that ceased to be when, with the winds from over the sea, came the call, "The King needs you; and he needs you now."

### The Torchlight Procession

IN THE days when the people of the United States used to hold real presidential elections every four years, that is to say, at any time between 1860 and 1896, or from the time of the Log Cabin to the time of the Full Dinner Pail, no self-respecting political party would omit torchlight processions in making up its campaign program. Ask anyone who was a boy in the period named and he will tell you that the torchlight processions used to be, as he recalls it, far more important than the platforms, or the issues, or anything of that kind. In the estimation of youths of nearly all ages, in those happy days, the party that deserved the most votes on election day was the party that distributed the best uniforms and torches, and had the largest number of torchlight processions and the greatest number of marchers in each procession.

There were fellows, lots of them, who would march in a Democratic torchlight procession tonight and in a Republican torchlight procession tomorrow night, and enjoy the experience in both. What difference did it make, anyhow, if the captain of the company called for cheers for Lincoln and Hamlin, or Douglas and Johnson, or Breckinridge and Lane, or Bell and Everett? None at all. It was the same afterward, when it was Lincoln and Johnson against McClellan and Pendleton, or Grant and Wilson against Seymour and Blair, or when Horace Greeley was running, or Tilden, or Hayes, or Garfield, or Hancock, or Cleveland, or McKinley; one didn't have to vote the way one should.

Marching in a torchlight procession was real politics for you. When a fellow joined the "Wideawakes" or the "Tanners," or became a "Canal Boy," or carried a "Full Dinner Pail" below his torch, he was somebody in his town, ward and precinct. All the candidates knew him and invited him to everything. It wasn't merely getting out with the torchlight procession, with the right resting on Jones Street and the left on Smith Avenue, and taking so many hours to pass a given point, and maintaining constant and vociferous enthusiasm for the whole ticket; it wasn't only that; it was more. It was being asked to fetch water for the speakers, to form one of a committee of prominent citizens, to meet the candidates at their homes and enjoy refreshments with their families, to peddle tickets at the polls and eventually to get a job in the Department of Streets and Alleys South, or on the fire or police force. Many a man who eventually became boss of his ward, started by carrying a coal-oil torch, wearing a 50-cent uniform, keeping step and "holerin'."

Of course, when elections were elections, and politics were politics, and getting out and shouting for either side was worth while, not only the torchbearers but everybody else in town took part in the enthusiasm. Maybe there would be hardly a pane of glass in a window along the entire route of march that would not have a candle burning behind it! Those were what the literary fellows called Venetian Nights! When the procession wheeled from Smith Avenue into Brown Street, just as far as the eye could see there was nothing but illuminations. There would be thousands upon thousands of Chinese lanterns festooned along the fronts of the houses, and every now and then the strings of lanterns would converge in the center of the roadway and form Japanese pagodas! It was grand! And music! A full brass band to every ten companies, playing the airs the plain people love to hear. And banners! And mottoes! And portraits of the candidates! And a wagon, bearing young ladies in white, representing each State of the Union, with the Goddess of Liberty in the center, supported by two stout posts and a barrel hoop.

And don't forget the red, white and blue lights all along the curbing, and the roman candles and skyrockets, and the big set pieces in the public square!

And, above all things, don't forget the ladies in the front rows along the curbing, waving their handkerchiefs and telling us to stand bravely for "Honest Abe," or the "Little Giant," or the "Hero of Appomattox," or "Horatio at the Bridge," or "Jim" Garfield, or for "Four, Four, Four Years More for Grover," or for "McKinley and Prosperity," or for "Bryan and Sixteen-to-One."

Things are tame and colorless now compared with what they were in those grand old times. Even when they do attempt a torchlight procession now there are so many of those electric street lamps, and electric signs,

and automobile headlights, and street-car searchlights, that the torches are paled in the general effulgence. Instead of spreading light the torchbearers diffuse shadow along the thoroughfares, and if a hand strikes up a tune beloved of the plain people, it will probably be drowned by the tooting of motor horns. The torchlight procession cannot return, simply because the past to which it belonged cannot come back.

### Notes and Comments

EVERY now and again, news comes to hand from Morocco showing how changed are the times in that country since the inauguration of the French protectorate. Last year, it was the holding of a great exhibition at Casablanca, attended by natives from all over the country, and now there comes word of the setting out of the Sultan from Rabat, with "a magnificence unheard of since the days of Moulay Hassan," to celebrate the festival of Aid El Kebir at Fez. Less than three years ago, it was better for such pomp and circumstance to keep within the shelter of cities, for unruly tribesmen everywhere had small regard for it, save for what they could take from it. Today, however, delegates from these tribes, to the number of some 4000, joyfully escort their royal master from Rabat to Fez, "in accordance with tradition."

It is quite in accord with the spirit of the entente cordiale to find that two such famous songs as "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and "Malbrouk s'en va-t-en guerre," have identical tunes. Beethoven introduced the air into his battle of Vittoria to describe the French, while the English he represented by their national anthem. It is likely to become popular in Russia also, since Rachmaninof, having heard it in England, decided to adopt it as the theme for a suite of variations for orchestra.

CANDIDATES for the presidency of the United States would be more than human if they did not feel unusual concern in those hours of uncertainty intervening between the closing of the polls and the announcement of the result. This, of course, is equally true of the families of the candidates. Many interesting stories are told of the manner in which news of defeat or of victory was received in the homes of men who have been standard bearers of their parties in other campaigns. In the earlier years of the Republic, of course, it required days, and sometimes weeks, to get all the returns; but the telegraph changed all this, and it has often happened, in these later times, that the result was definitely known to the victor or the vanquished before his ordinary bedtime.

PERHAPS one of the most characteristic of the Lincoln anecdotes may be revived with timeliness. On the night of his first election the little "frame" home of the Lincolns in Springfield, Ill., was thronged with eager neighbors and friends. Reports for awhile came in early and favorably. Then they were less promising. Mrs. Lincoln had been by her husband's side all day. He now insisted that she retire. The crowd dwindled. Then came the news that New York was safe. Then the news that Lincoln had carried the country. The rest of the story will be better told by that great man himself. "When there was no longer any doubt, or reason for doubt," he related afterward, "I went up to my bedroom and found my wife asleep. I gently touched her shoulder and said, 'Mary!' She made no answer. I spoke again a little louder, saying, 'Mary! Mary! we are elected!'"

NO INJUNCTION could be more to the point than that embodied in the four words inscribed on the 1787 coin just discovered by a workman planting trees in the Harvard University yard. "Mind Your Own Business" may not be very pleasant advice, but evidently the early settlers considered it worth bringing to every one's attention. If it had been taken and followed ever since, what a different world this would be today! The advice, however, is just as good now as it was in 1787, and a concerted movement to secure its adoption by the individual, community, State, and nation would certainly merit the gratitude of succeeding generations.

THE gypsies, from time immemorial, as everybody knows, have specialized in horse trading. As a people they have been as little affected, perhaps, as any on the globe by modern changes and innovations. That is, until recently. It appears that they are now abandoning horse trading for automobile trading, and we have it that a band of these people passed through a certain part of the United States West recently with a fine string of cars of a popular make.

A GREAT deal has been accomplished by good roads construction in recent years, but it is seldom, even now, that one finds a better illustration of the benefits derived from the establishment of new highways than that offered in the case of Sikeston and Poplar Bluffs, Mo., which have been brought seventy-five miles closer to each other than they were before a new road was built. How far apart they were originally does not appear, but if seventy-five miles has been cut off the distance, the old road apparently must have had bends as numerous as those in the Missouri River.

ANSWER to the question whether guaranteed opera deserves public confidence, will now be forthcoming from middle Western cities of the United States, where a troupe, assembled from the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York and the Chicago Opera Association, has completed an autumn season. The people of Kansas City and St. Louis, Mo.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; Tulsa, Okla., and other places, are in a position to say whether a community is safe in assuring financial support to an organization that promises to present "Trovatore" and "Carmen" in a first-class way. But better still, perhaps, the people of these cities can give fresh and original opinion on the question whether the entertainment of Verdi and Bizet, as applauded in New York and Chicago, has the leavening social value that is ascribed to it.